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Fish Haul Offsets Scarcity; Fascists Ousted in Sicily; Food Price Order Signed

The World's Day—July 19, 1943

New England: Million Pounds of Fish Landed

Tie-up of Boston fishing vessels not extensive enough to warrant scarcity rise in prices today. One million pounds of fish were landed at Boston Fish Pier this morning—a normal haul for wartime. [Page 2.]

The Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission was told by Governor Saltonstall today to put the State airport expansion program at the head of its list of projects to be promoted. "Let them know that Massachusetts hasn't gone dead," the Governor told the Commission.

Rail shipments of coal to New England during week ending July 10 totaled 4,372 cars, or 233,030 tons—below average for prestrike period, but a gain of 1,889 cars or 100,795 tons for week before, the Solid Fuels Administration reported today.

Sicily: Fascists Ousted in Occupied Zone

Immediate dissolution of Fascist Party and annulment of "all discriminatory decrees and laws" were among the first steps taken toward the rehabilitation of occupied areas in Sicily under Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Military Governor. [First Page, Second Section.]

National: Food and Beverage Price Order Signed

An order, effective July 26, freezing prices of food and beverages sold in eating and drinking establishments in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, was signed by Sylvan L. Joseph, Regional OPA Administrator. The order provides freezing of prices at OPA levels charged for the seven-day period, April 4 to April 10, inclusive.

William C. Bullitt announced himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Philadelphia shortly after the city's Democratic Chairman, James P. Clark, reported Mr. Bullitt was the nearly unanimous choice of the party organization.

Streetcar and bus drivers in Akron, Ohio, ended their three-day mass transportation strike after being urged by the union executive committee to return to work. The walkout was in protest of a National War Labor Board panel ruling which failed to meet all the workers' demands for overtime pay, vacations, and wage increases.

Dallas, Oregon, went into the milk business, leasing two large dairies which had closed July 10 and planning subsidies for two others to keep them in business. The closures, due, operators say, to OPA ceilings and increased costs, resulted in the city getting only one fourth of its normal milk supply.

Washington: 147 Convictions for War Crimes

Arrest and conviction of 147 persons for war crimes—espionage, sabotage, sedition and failure to register as foreign agents—during the 12-month period ending June 30 was reported by the Department of Justice.

Servicemen on furlough may apply for food ration stamps at the most convenient ration board office, the Office of Price Administration said. Formerly, they had to apply in the particular locality where they planned to spend their leave.

"Distressed stocks" of shoes are being bought by Herbert Lehman's Foreign Relief Administration for distribution to destitute civilians liberated by the Allied armies.

Eric A. Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, will visit England next month to study wartime operation of British economic processes and methods for postwar co-operation between British and American commercial interests.

A President's committee of eight—composed of four mainlanders and four insular citizens—began consideration of how to grand Puerto Rico home rule in harmony with the Atlantic Charter and President Roosevelt's request for legislation to "permit the people of Puerto Rico to elect their own Governor, and to redefine the functions and powers of the Federal government and the government of Puerto Rico respectively."

The State Department announced it was working on a plan to send relief supplies through Soviet Russia to American war prisoners and internees in the Far East, subject to Japanese agreement. Also relief supplies are being assembled aboard the Swedish exchange ship Gripsholm which is expected to take a second voyage in the near future with 1,500 Japanese nationals to be exchanged for American civilians in the Far East.

Europe: Paris Radio Reports Big Fire in Rouen

A great fire is reported to be raging in the French city of Rouen, with the damage running into millions of francs. Cause of the fire was not explained in the report which came by way of the Paris Radio.

Sweden has strengthened its military force and is prepared to meet any threat, War Minister Per Edvin Skoeld declared. Meanwhile comes report that the German military transit train failed to pass through Sweden on Saturday, July 17. Such trains occasionally fail to run because of "technical reasons," the Foreign Office said.

Hungarians opposed to further participation in the war on the side of the Axis paraded in front of the offices of the Prime Minister of Hungary in Budapest, according to a Balkan report which said a delegation had demanded that Hungary withdraw from the war.

Restoration of a monarchy in Spain would be possible only on condition that it is subject to the Falangist Movement, General Franco said. Six members of the National Council have already been ousted for their connection with a Monarchists' letter appealing for the restoration of Prince Juan as King.

Denial that an air line exists between Britain and Russia comes from the Soviet Civil Air Fleet Administration Chief, who states that report of the Reuter News Agency to that effect was apparently released through a misunderstanding "as no such air line exists in reality."

Eight Russian Quislings were publicly hanged in the city square of Krasnodar in the Caucasus after conviction of high treason in aiding the Germans when they were in occupation of the city.

Hearst newspapers are criticized in Russia for promoting postwar reconstruction plans "hostile to the U. S. S. R." The criticism comes by way of the Soviet Trade Union magazine, "War and the Working Classes," which also includes Herbert Hoover and William C. Bullett, former Ambassador to Russia, in this accusation.

Roundup of anti-Vichy elements in France is now under way, with Vichy police and German occupation troops engaged in sweeping raids against enemies of the Government who might join a popular uprising in the event of an Allied invasion.

Orient: Tojo Promises 'More Decisive Blows'

Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo, calling on his countrymen for increased food and industrial production, promised to "deal more decisive blows" to Japan's enemies. "I am firmly convinced that we shall win the war and carry through our big plan, the establishment of a new greater East Asia," he said in a speech quoted by the Berlin Radio.

The War:

Latest developments from world battle fronts: **Page 1 in Column 8.**

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Weather Report

Slightly Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 9:17 and ends Tuesday at 4:53 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 9:16 and ends Wednesday at 4:53 a. m.

Gas Indicator Still Running Up and Down

'Now you have it and now you don't,' prevails in N. E. as 'Big Inch' pipe line formally opens.

The Boston City Council This afternoon unanimously adopted a resolution requesting OPA and Mayor Tobin to work out some plan whereby motorists may use their "A" coupons for gasoline to drive their families to local beaches and picnicking grounds for the balance of the summer.

Formal opening this afternoon of the "Big Inch" pipe line, through which oil will flow to the Eastern Seaboard, only seemed to increase the "hot and cold" blowing as far as gasoline supplies for New England motorists are concerned.

Last week, there seemed every indication that not only would the ban on pleasure driving be lifted in the very near future, but that there might even be more gasoline for "A" book holders.

But, over the week end, several factors entered the gasoline picture, each one of which has added to the confusion. For one thing, the Petroleum Industry War Council announced the imminent approach of a critical shortage of gasoline—not merely the transportation of it.

'Snooper Army'

For another, the American Automobile Association charged that the Office of Price Administration was trying to recruit a "snooper army" of 180,000 men to "coerce, persuade, or intimidate" motorists.

Prompt denial of this accusation came today from District OPA Administrator Lawrence J. Bresnahan, who added, however, that "until the ban on pleasure driving is taken off, we will continue our normal enforcement of it."

OPA enforcement officers had not made their report on weekend activities up to noon today, but it is understood that, as in the past, their efforts were concentrated for the most part on beaches and other amusement areas.

Shift of Training

One possible solution to Eastern gasoline shortage problems came today from U. S. Representative Ranulf Compton (R) of Connecticut, who proposed that the Army's Air Force training programs should be transferred to inland States, particularly those near to the source of petroleum.

In letters to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator; and James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, Representative Compton declared that the lessened drain on New England's fuel supplies not only would improve the gasoline situation, but would help guarantee an adequate supply of furnace oil next winter.

"My preliminary investigation shows that in this small state of Connecticut alone there are six airfields being used by the Army and the Air Force for air training," the Congressman said. "Add the number of fields in the other seaboard states and this will be multiplied many times.

Big Use of Gas

"Every student flyer who goes into the air uses in a matter of minutes more gasoline and oil than is allowed to most of our people for a week's use."

"To draw upon the meager supply of gasoline in New England," he asserted, "and to add to the threat of another winter of fuel oil shortage, to keep aloft hundreds of training planes, when this training could be done elsewhere, is neither logical nor fair to our millions of citizens who

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U. S. Bombs Rome Military Targets, British Only 3 Miles From Catania; Italy's Underground: How It Grows

Several groups move toward the liberation urged in Roosevelt-Churchill message.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Attached to the United Nations Forces in North Africa

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 19—This is a report on Italy's underground.

By what means can the Italian people—if they so desire—respond to President Roosevelt's and Prime Minister Churchill's joint exhortation to disavow their Fascist rulers and German allies and, by thus liberating themselves, to qualify for the benefits which the Atlantic Charter promises?

With one third of Sicily in Allied hands after only eight days of fighting, with 30,000 of island's Italian defenders taken prisoner, with ruins in Naples smoking from the July 17 greatest combined air assault ever launched on the Axis from African bases, and with Italy's shores menaced by the biggest accumulation of Allied sea power ever concentrated in the Mediterranean, the answer to this question is becoming of the most urgent importance to the Italian people. Indeed, failure to find it will confront them with the grimmest imaginable ordeal before the Fascist leaders are forced to give in.

The Italians have no legal method whereby they can express their will and other methods have been negatived so far by the fact that, though Italy as whole is war wearied, the Fascists still are able through the militia and the "Ovra," or secret police, to control activities directed against Mussolini's regime. The situation precludes any speedy response to the Roosevelt-Churchill mandatory note which, however, strengthens the hands of dissident elements in Italy.

Four Hostile Groups

Some information about those elements has reached me today and it seems they are divisible into four main sections.

1. The most active is "Partito d'Azione" (Action Party) made up from members of various political groups with left and left-center tendencies.

2. Persons who accepted Fascism because they thought it would bring benefits to them but who long have been critical and are not ardent Party members though they may wear its badge.

3. Persons opposed to Fascist leaders within the Party itself.

4. University students whose street demonstrations stand out as a classic method initiating Italian upheavals.

Signs of discontent and opposition to the existing regime in all four of these groups have been causing concern to Fascist authorities and prompted some of the most significant utterances in Mussolini's speech which was withheld from the press for several days after it was delivered. The Partito d'Azione reports a growing following in the industrial towns of Northern Italy which long-range bombers from Britain have been plastering. Its leaders are known to have been in touch with workers of Turin factories where strikes occurred in March. In this region Communist cells are operating either separately or in conjunction with Partito d'Azione.

These Partito and Communist elements are not accounted strong enough in themselves to overturn the present regime.

The second group, composed of persons who accepted Fascism but

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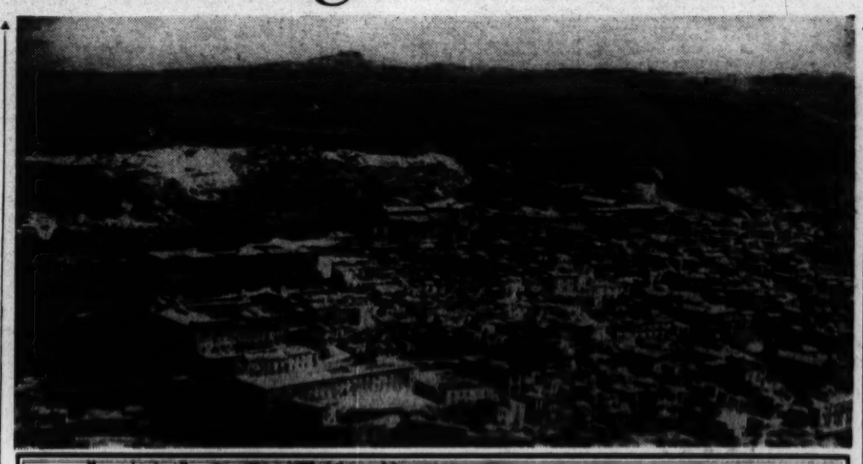

Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Upper: View of Agrigento, near the southern coast of Sicily, which has been captured by the United States Seventh Army. It was of great strategic value to Axis forces defending the island. Lower: This general view of the Mediterranean war theater puts the advancing battle line in Sicily and the bombing of Rome into perspective. Arrows indicate main points of Allied attack.

157 More Helena Survivors Rescued

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United Naval Forces in the South Pacific

WITH THE UNITED STATES TROOPS APPROACHING MUNDA, Delayed — Although Japanese troops defending approaches to the Munda airfield are giving stiff opposition, they are fighting merely a rear-guard action designed more to delay than to stop the drive of this unit of the Army.

In 10 days since we landed at Zanana Beach from Rendova, this spearhead advanced 4,200 yards. It has been relatively easy terrain, cutting through a trail back of coastal swamps and unhindered by anything more than low hills.

This unit crossed the Barike River and is now in position roughly 12,000 yards from the Munda airstrip.

Another Army and Marine unit cutting down from Baeroko Harbor with a mission to prevent fighter reinforcements from the northern coast and intercept any mass evacuation from Munda.

The advance so far has been one

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'Almost Afraid'

By the Associated Press

London, July 19

Prime Minister Churchill told a private meeting of Conservative members of Parliament last week that the war is going so well that "I am almost afraid to say how well," Mr. J. H. Wooten-Davies, M. P., who attended the session, disclosed.

IN THE JAPANESE-HELD SOLOMONS, July 16 delayed. (AP)—Steaming impudently beneath a moon of almost dazzling brilliance, units of the United States Fleet rescued 157 survivors of the cruiser Helena from this island before dawn today.

[The 9,700-ton light cruiser Helena was sunk in the first Battle of Kula Gulf July 7. It was the only American loss in that engagement which cost the Japanese nine warships, and most of the probably 600 to 800 men aboard it were rescued within a few hours.]

The pre-dawn rescue was one of the most magnificent maneuvers in the Pacific war to date, and the very audacity of going into the enemy's own backyard through waters thick with submarines made its signal success the more remarkable.

Tonight heavily bearded men who had suffered from hunger, squalor, thirst and anxiety for

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

War Plays Vital Role in G.O.P. '44 Campaign

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—Driving for a nation-wide unequivocal Republican program of international co-operation and international responsibility after the war, the Republican Postwar Policy Association assembled 300 delegates from 12 Eastern Seaboard States at the Hotel Commodore here today to extend to this area the movement that now has organization in 12 Middle Western commonwealths.

The thrust into the East to combat isolationism in the Party brought such headliners to the speaker's dais as Senator Warren R. Austin, of Vermont; Representative Charles A. Eaton, of New Jersey, ranking Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Mrs. Virginia Bacon, widow of the late Representative Robert Low Bacon and Vice-Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, and Deneen A. Watson, Chicago lawyer and National Chairman of the Association.

Organized through recognized Party leaders and active Republicans on the premise that a 20-year trial has proved the unworkableness of the isolationst program and with the urgency that the Party has "a responsibility to mankind to lead in the things we know are right," the Eastern meeting, which will have a Pacific Coast sequel in San Francisco in September, sounded off to a seven-point prospectus in the Watson keynote speech which would:

1. Mobilize every Republican in America behind the Association

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Vandenberg Favors General MacArthur

By the Associated Press

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 19

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, counting on the next 12 months to "dictate the wisest Republican nomination for President against the fourth-term nominee," currently believes that Gen. Douglas MacArthur would be the best choice.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—Long-range Washington political forecasting gives President Roosevelt a re-election edge if the European phase of World War II is still in progress in the fall of 1944; otherwise Republican prospects look bright.

Pre-election forecasts and maneuvers are mounting rapidly over the country. Latest are—

1. Republican National Chairman Harrison Spangler claims recent local elections and public opinion surveys forecast party victory next year.

2. Gallup Poll survey, published yesterday, reports 17,000,000 voters are Democrat or leaning Democrat; 14,000,000 voters Republican or leaning Republican, and 9,000,000 undecided.

3. The Congress of Industrial Organizations starts pro-Roosevelt drive under Sidney Hillman to "change the present antilabor Congress into a prolabor, win-the-war Congress."

4. Anti-Roosevelt John L. Lewis meets soon with American Feder-

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

Sicilians Hail 'Deliverance'

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 19 (AP)—Almost incredible first-hand reports of broken morale among Italians in Sicily poured in at Allied Headquarters today.

Italian troops were said to be surrendering in organized units.

Civilians continued to show genuine joy over the arrival of United Nations armies.

An Allied officer who read the proclamation of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander announcing the determination of the Allies to smash Fascism was hoisted on the shoulders of a Sicilian crowd and carried about in triumph in one town.

The people shouted, "This is the day of our deliverance."

A British officer who returned after six days in Sicily said the people themselves were tearing down the symbols of the Fascist Party.

They expressed bitter feeling against the Germans, whom they blamed for the shortage of food and clothing.

White bread, brought by the invading armies, was said by Sicilians to be the first they had eaten in eight years.

They appeared relieved when informed that forcing youths into forced labor battalions by invading armies was a German practice, not an Allied practice.

The Countess of Piedmont, head of the Italian Red Cross, was in Syracuse only 14 days before its fall, the people told the British officer.

[Details of new military regime in Sicily: First Page, Second Section.]

Fliers aim missiles at rail yards — Russian troops reported only 12 miles from Orel.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American daylight bombers struck at military targets in Rome today. The attacking planes included Liberators from the Middle East and Flying Fortresses, and the principal objectives appear to have been the San Lorenzo and Littorio railroad yards and the Campino airdrome.

If the raid was successful—and there is every indication that it was—the Allies have dealt an effective blow to the Axis communications system and have disrupted the flow of men and matériel to Sicily. Prior to the release of the bombs, the City was showered with leaflets assuring the Italians that every effort would be made to avoid damage to religious and cultural monuments.

Meanwhile, in Sicily, General Montgomery's British troops have forged to within three miles of the important east coast port of Catania; General Patton's Americans have captured Caltanissetta, almost half way across the mid-section of the island, and Canadian troops have seized Piazza Amerina, 15 miles farther east. The American-Canadian advances have almost isolated Enna, key to the Axis' central communications network.

There is also news of tremendous significance from other parts of the global front. In Russia, the Soviet counteroffensive has reportedly carried to within 10 miles of the vital Bryansk-Orel railway and to within 12 miles of the great German base of Orel itself. In the Far East, powerful squadrons of Allied aircraft, one of which numbered nearly 200 units, have sunk at least 10 Japanese ships and downed more than 60 planes in two raids on the Buin-Faisi Harbor on Bougainville Island, while American naval vessels have repulsed two more destroyer flotillas seeking to supply the besieged Japanese garrison at Munda.

To return to Sicily, there is considerable doubt whether the Allies have encountered the main Axis forces in spite of the determined resistance of German panzer troops on the Catania Plain. Thus far, it would seem, the enemy has done little more than seek to cover a general withdrawal.

Does this mean, then, that no real fight is to be made for Sicily? Very possibly, although it is probable that a major battle will develop before the British can drive into Messina.

The absence of large-scale enemy resistance has led some observers to conclude that Hitler may be trying deliberately to fox the Allies into a premature invasion of the European mainland. This, it is held, would give him an adequate excuse for a general retreat from Russia and enable him to concentrate, at least temporarily, his still extremely powerful land strength against an enemy with dangerously extended communication lines. One unanswered question in such an interpretation is: What would the Russians be doing while the Germans were quitting the Eastern Front?

In the meantime, the shooting down by American Lightning fighters of all 15 of a southbound formation of Junkers-52 transports suggests that the Germans are trying to reinforce their forces in Sicily rather than withdraw them.

Sicily:

The attack on Rome was carried out by American light and heavy bombers. The War Department said the pilots were specifically instructed to avoid damaging

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Million Pounds of Fish Refutes Boston Scarcity

Any rise in retail fish prices being paid by housewives and being blamed upon the present fish-boat tieup in Boston and other harbors is not justified on grounds of abnormal scarcity, it was indicated on the waterfront today, where 1,000,000 pounds of fish were landed as a normal haul for wartime.

Rises may be justified by the end of the week, because many of the 51 boats now idle should have shoved off last week for the week-long trip that would have kept arrivals normal the latter half of this week, it was explained.

Of those now idle 30 are small boats which make overnight trips only to inshore fishing grounds. There was no indication early today that larger boats, scheduled to depart this afternoon, would not join the idle boats in the industry's protest against the Office of Price Administration's wholesale ceiling, imposed last week.

Edward H. Cooley, Executive Vice-President of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, disclosed today that he had asked Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, to provide public hearings here to gather evidence as to whether wholesale ceilings should be suspended or raised or whether retail ceilings should be added.

With the New England War Labor Board holding a hearing tomorrow morning on a pre-tieup petition of fishermen for a higher wage scale, a WLB request or order for a return to work may be complied with, according to Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Atlantic Fisherman's Union, although he said there was no guarantee for such a return.

Nashua Wreck Line Back to Normal

Normal service was resumed today on the Boston & Maine Railroad line between Boston and Nashua after an 11-car coach train bound for Boston plunged over an embankment, injuring more than 75 persons. No one was fatally injured.

The train carried hundreds of persons who were returning to Boston from various New Hampshire resorts. Cause of the derailment is attributed to expansion of the rails because of the prolonged heat. The two rear cars of the train remained on the tracks and were used to carry the injured back to Nashua where they received aid.

Everett Church Gets Army Award

Everett's First Congregational Church will be the first church in New England to receive the War Department's certificate of award issued to churches that have released pastors for service as army chaplains, it was announced today. The award will be made next Sunday evening.

Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Troland will present the church with the certificate in honor of Chaplain Marlin M. Campbell now on active duty with the medical reserve training center at Camp Pickett, Va. General Troland will represent Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command.

Convoy Lessons

Techniques in military and independent convoy procedure for use in the event of enemy action will be given about 100 representatives of New England bus and trucking companies from Aug. 2 to Aug. 7 at a motor transport school at Fort Devens, the regional Office of Civilian Defense announced yesterday.

Workers Name the Sponsors Of Two New Liberty Ships

War Activities in New England

Miss Doris Elaine Tibbetts, tacker at New England Shipbuilding Corporation, sponsored a Liberty Ship yesterday, nominated by her father who was one of the first workers selected by the South Portland yard to nominate sponsors.

Her father, Leon Tibbetts, had been selected because he is the father of nine children, of whom Doris is the only one of working age and because he subscribed $7.50 weekly in a recent war-bond drive.

Miss Tibbetts sponsored the Robert Rogers, named for the leader of the Rangers of the French and Indian Wars.

Also launched yesterday under the new plan of employee-designated sponsor was the Robert Jordan, named for a 17th century clergyman in western Maine. It was christened by Mrs. Susan McDonald, designated by her husband, Noel F., who was selected because he has six sons in the armed forces, more than any other employee.

The yard, which employs 27,000, has just been awarded a contract for 152 more Liberty ships; a first contract, for 37 Liberties, had been awarded last April.

To date, the yard has delivered 88 ships, 30 to the British and the rest to the Maritime Commission.

Others who have been selected for sponsorship soon are Mrs. Eleanore Smith, widow of Elistad H. Smith, a former yard employee who passed on in service at Fort Knox, Tenn.; and Mrs. Kathryn Sullivan, mother of William Ennis Sullivan, a former worker who was drowned while on patrol duty with the Coast Guard.

Boston Battle Flag

The battle flag of the Lincolnshire Regiment in England was turned over to an American yesterday in England's Boston, as a present for the Cathedral of Boston, Mass., after services in the English Boston's famous "Stump" church.

The flag, which flew at the Lincolnshire Battalion headquarters in Iceland before the Yanks took over the island, was given by Maj. J. M. St. Niland to Thomas H. Eliot, who represented John G. Winant, United States Ambassador. It was proposed that the flag should hang in Cotton Chapel of the American Cathedral, the pulpit of which was once used by the Rev. John Cotton, Vicar of Boston, Lincolnshire, and one of the founders of Massachusetts.

Mr. Eliot, former Representative in Congress, now in Britain with the OWI, is a cousin of the English writer, T. S. Eliot, and a descendant of citizens of the English Boston.

Marine Veterans

A. B. Marshall of Hingham was elected commandant of the Massachusetts Department of the Marine Corps League yesterday at Worcester during the organization's annual convention, succeeding Elmer A. J. Johnson of Worcester.

Job Rights

Merchant seamen are now assured of re-employment rights upon return to their peacetime jobs, under provisions of an Act of Congress recently signed by President Roosevelt, announced the War Shipping Administration here today.

By assuring such protection for volunteers, one of the main obstacles to recruitment of manpower for the fast-growing merchant fleet has been eliminated, it was pointed out.

Aided 'Fortress Festival'

By a Staff Photographer

Cambridge Woman Also Has Citation

To aid the Cambridge War Bond Drive, and especially to assist the recent Flying Fortress Festival held in that city, Miss Marie Louise Olsson, Brattle Street gift shop proprietor, arranged a striking window display of American fighting planes, which are still to be seen there. During World War I Miss Olsson was cited by the Queen of Belgium for her campaign to provide much needed ticking and thread for making bedding for the armed forces of that country. She also possesses a letter from the Treasury Department thanking her for her part in the drive to raise funds for the purchase of a Flying Fortress.

Saltonstall Would Speed Airport Work

Development of Massachusetts' airports with an eye to assuring the State's position in the expected postwar boom in air transportation was urged today by Governor Saltonstall.

In a conference at the State House with Powell Cabot, Chairman of the Massachusetts Industrial and Development Commission, and Chandler Hovey, of the State Aeronautics Commission, the Governor said that the airport program should be put at the head of the list for promotion by these organizations.

"Let the country know that Massachusetts hasn't gone dead," the Governor said. "We have something to sell here, so let's sell it."

The Governor said he was doing "everything he could" to bring other air lines into Boston and to stimulate honest competition. Transcontinental and Western Air, United, and Eastern, were mentioned specifically by the Governor as lines which may operate in Massachusetts.

Commenting on the recent Governors' conference, the Governor said he had returned with the feeling that the coal situation was better than he anticipated, that the oil situation was hopeful, and that the food problem was encouraging.

He said the Governors had intimations that the ban on pleasure driving may shortly be lifted but that there was no indication that there would be more gas for New Englanders.

"It will simply mean that New Englanders may use what gas they have as they see fit," he commented.

The most serious problem facing New England for the next 18 months will be that of securing feed for livestock, the Governor said. "It's difficult, far from solution, and very confusing," the Governor said.

Wacs on the Way to 'Big Time' As They Bivouac at Edwards

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., July 19—The WACS at Camp Edwards are on bivouac this week, living under canvas. It is a training mission, valuable experience in case of their going overseas, which most of them want to do, and useful for Army maneuvers in this country.

The entire WAC company of 150 to 200 pitched camp on the shore of Lake Mashpee Saturday and will go to their jobs at Camp Edwards on regular schedule.

Under the direction of WAC commanding officer, Capt. Josephine Dyer, who entered the first Officers Candidate School at Des Moines just a year ago, the WACS set up a mess and supply tent, orderly room, mess kitchen, sleeping quarters and officers mess and sleeping quarters.

By 6:30 mess call the girls were fully organized, complete with field ovens, pit for refrigeration, Lister bag for purifying water, and all needed facilities. Each with her own canteen kit, they lined up for a meal that left them smacking their lips.

Col. Roy W. Smith, Camp Commander at Edwards, was on hand for supper with the WAC officers and visiting women of the press. "They have a good set-up here for their bivouac," said the Colonel who is thoroughly in favor of the WAC.

After mess the bugler called them to assembly and the Captain announced they were free to go swimming until 9 p. m. when a USO Mobile Unit would be along with a movie, "The Major and the Minor."

Sunday morning at 6 o'clock the hospital platoon climbed into army trucks, and with a Motor Corps trained WAC driver, was on its way to work at Camp Edwards. The cooks were up an hour before that chopping wood, building fires and broiling bacon.

All girls not on detail were on their own until Field Chapel at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Smith Again To Run for Congress

PORTLAND, Maine, July 19 (AP)—U. S. Representative Margaret C. Smith (R) of Skowhegan has announced that she would seek renomination in the Second Congressional District in 1944.

"I am a candidate," Mrs. Smith said in reply to a query in an interview. Hers was the first Maine Congressional candidacy announcement. She was elected to the 76th Congress at a special election on June 3, 1940, to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of her husband, Representative Clyde H. Smith, whose secretary she had been, and was re-elected for two full terms.

Merchant Linked To Illegal Dealing In 'Gas' Coupons

Arraigned on charges of illegal handling of gasoline ration coupons, Herbert Aaron Preitstein, storekeeper of Boston, was held in $2,000 bail today with his trial set for Aug. 2 in United States District Court.

Joseph T. Deragon, gasoline station attendant of Boston, was arraigned on similar charges, held in $500 cash bail, with his trial set for July 26.

Mr. Preitstein was charged with transmitting 200 of the "B" and "C" coupons on June 30 to Carmine R. Mauriello, of Boston, and of possessing on July 17, 89 "B" coupons, 21 "C" coupons, 64 of the 100-gallon bulk coupons, and one of the 100-gallon inventory coupons.

The other defendant was charged with accepting 96 "T" coupons on May 1 from Tino Novello, who was arraigned on similar charges recently.

Both defendants today pleaded not guilty before the Court Commissioner, William C. Rogers.

Bowles Accepts Capital OPA Job As Brown's Deputy

HARTFORD, Conn., July 19 (AP)—Chester A. Bowles, Connecticut Office of Price Administration head who for almost a week had been on a placid radioless, gasoline-less vacation cruise, touched civilization yesterday to find he had an invitation to plunge into the maelstrom as General Manager of the OPA.

The former advertising agency executive promptly accepted the invitation, advising OPA Director Prentiss M. Brown that he would report in Washington on Tuesday, July 27, ready to begin work.

Since Monday, he and his wife and daughter had been cruising off the Massachusetts coast, completely out of touch with the world because of wartime rules against boat radios. So he did not know that Administrator Brown had offered him the post until he bought a newspaper in Hyannis, Mass., yesterday.

Mr. Brown reported that Mr. Bowles telephoned him yesterday afternoon to say that he would accept the post. "I am glad to get Mr. Bowles' acceptance," said Mr. Brown. "He is a businessman and knows business methods and I have been impressed with his management of the OPA in Connecticut."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

No Rush Reported OnRationlessShoes

Boston retail shoe dealers reported no special rush to buy odd-lot shoes placed on sale today without ration coupon as a result of an Office of Price Adiminstration ruling.

The amendment to the shoe rationing order permits a dealer to sell up to one per cent of his total stock as odd-lot shoes without requiring him to demand a ration coupon. Purposes of the ruling was to allow dealers to clear out broken sizes, odds and ends, and poor sellers. The sale will continue through July 31.

One of the larger retail shoe chains reported normal business with no special demand for the nonrationed shoes. A similar report was given by one of the more expensive shops on School street while another high-grade shoe store said they were not participating in the odd-lot sale.

Early Ordering Urged on Oil Users

Appealing to fuel oil consumers to give their dealers sufficient time to make deliveries, Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Administrator, declared that "there is not enough oil here right now to fill all tanks, and if there were, the limited manpower of the average dealer would not permit immediate delivery.

He suggested that consumers should place their fuel oil orders with dealers upon receipt of their ration stamps, and then "leave it up to the dealer." Local ration boards are now in the process of sending out oil ration coupons.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Slightly Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly cooler tonight; moderate temperature Tuesday forenoon; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Moderate temperature tonight and tuesday forenoon.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Slightly cooler tonight; moderate temperatures Tuesday forenoon.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:30 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Tuesday, 1:47 a. m.; height 11.8 feet.

Gas Indicator for the N. E. Area Still Continues to Run Up and Down

Continued from Page 1

work, buy bonds, and accept reasonable war restrictions, all as willing patriotic Americans."

Today's opening of the "Big Inch" will not mean immediate supplies for the East Coast. The 100,000 barrels of oil now being pumped into the line daily at Norris City, Ill., flow steadily eastward to the Phoenixville, Penn., destination—but at a rate of only three miles an hour. The oil will not reach the Atlantic Seaboard area for about three weeks.

But, when it does, the $95,000,000 pipeline is expected to bring in a normal flow of 300,000 barrels a day for military and civilian users. "Big Inch" ferrets its way beneath farmlands, under 13 rivers, climbs eight mountain ridges, skirts barns and cities, and tunnels under the highways and railroads of the greatest transportation network in the world. The pipe line has been completed in just 15 days less than a year.

Meantime, the OPA today repeated its warning that, on and after Wednesday, July 21, all motorists must clearly endorse in ink on the face of each gasoline coupon in their possession the registration number of the car and the State in which it was issued.

A Massachusetts motorist, for example, would write on each coupon in his book or books, "Mass. 510,682," or whatever his number might be. It is illegal, said Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Administrator, for a motorist to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

16 Auto Chassis Sought by the OCD

Coleman Bros. Corporation, a general contracting firm in Boston, today turned over the first automobile chassis of the 16 needed by the Boston Committee on Public Safety, to mount a similar number of ambulance bodies allocated to this region by the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington. The chassis is from a truck which is on a construction job in Cochituate. It will be turned over to the Committee this week.

Four-door sedans, either 1939, 1940, or 1941 Ford, Chevrolet, or Plymouth are needed, the Committee said.

The ambulances, when made up, will be stationed throughout the city at the disposal of the Chief of the Emergency Medical Service at all hours of the day and night to facilitate orderly transportation of casualties in the event of a catastrophe, a spokesman said.

Public spirited citizens who were urged to contribute included those whose automobiles are stored for the duration and patriotic civic groups who could purchase a second hand car at slight cost to the individual. Civilian defense insignia and the name of the donor will appear on the vehicle.

Stearns to Seek Senate Nomination

NASHUA, N. H., July 19 (AP)—Representative Foster Stearns (R) of New Hampshire, announced today that he would seek the Republican nomination next year for the U. S. Senate seat now held by Charles W. Tobey (R) Senator Tobey was expected to seek re-election.

Sherman W. Adams, Speaker of the New Hampshire House, said he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative Stearns' seat as will Charles M. Milles of Jaffrey.

McGrath 'Amazed'

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19 (AP)—A PAW spokesman's admission that the need for "full public support" delayed tightening of gasoline rationing in the Midwest both "amazed" and "angered" Gov. J. Howard McGrath.

The admission came three days before the announcement of Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes that gasoline rationing will be equalized westward to the Rocky Mountains, in a letter by J. R. Parten, PAW Director of Transportation, to Walter P. Hedden, Director of Port Development for the Port of New York authority.

The Governor said: "I think we have a right to demand that the people of other sections of the country have the rationing program applied to them in the same manner and without regard to whether they like it or not."

Maybank and Hale Plan Tour of N. E.

A two-week speaking tour of New England will be made next month by Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina and Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine in behalf of the Ball, Burton, Hatch, Hill resolution on world peace, it has been announced by the Massachusetts committee supporting the measure.

The South Carolina Senator and the Maine Representative will be in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts from Aug. 16 to 29. A complete itinerary of speaking appearances is to be announced later.

The Ball, Burton, Hatch, Hill Resolution (Senate No. 114), which will come up for action when Congress reconvenes in the fall, is a declaration by the Senate that the United States intends to take the lead in setting up an organization to maintain the peace. Adoption of this resolution, in the opinion of many, will reassure the United Nations by indicating that the United States will not dodge its responsibility after the war is ended.

On STATION-TO-STATION calls, when you know the number, JUST CALL YOUR LOCAL OPERATOR

IN ALL OTHER CASES, CALL "LONG DISTANCE"

We'll let a local operator explain why we ask this

"You see, the long distance switchboards are terribly busy these days.

"ON A STATION-TO-STATION CALL, we local operators can handle the call if you know the number, and help free the long distance operators so that they may handle person-to-person calls. Give us city, state and telephone number . . . that's all.

"ON ALL OTHER LONG DISTANCE CALLS, ask for 'Long Distance' (dial 211) and tell her exactly what you want. . . . If you wish to make a person-to-person call, tell her the person's name, also the extension number, if possible."

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Please call war centers outside New England only on war business, and in case of extreme urgency

Gas From 'Big Inch' Not for Pleasure Use

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., July 19 (AP)—Government officials paid tribute to the oil industry for a tremendous job well done at the opening of the "Big Inch" pipeline today but warned that it was primarily a military facility and not intended to provide gasoline for pleasure driving.

Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, in a message read for him by C. B. Henderson, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, told the celebrants:

"Those who have done this job have fought every inch of the way to get the line built in the shortest possible time. . . . Almost every foot of the 1,475 miles had to be done the hard way, but that is the way in which the oil industry is accustomed to work."

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, emphasized the vastness of military oil requirements and reitersted his opposition to use of gasoline for pleasure driving.

U. S. Attack Power

"Let us not, in the knowledge that the 'Big Inch' is ready to flow new quantities of oil into the East, plead for an increase in pleasure-driving at the expense of an increase in the power of our attack," he said.

"Our conveniences and petty comforts are expendable. The oil shortage that you and I know as individuals is a positive factor in the strength of our fighting men. . . .

"We can thus have but one goal—to produce and deliver more and more—in the savage hope that all of the oil that we can provide will be enough."

Realizing that the pipeline job would be tough, Mr. Jones said, the RFC "turned to the oil industry to do it," through Oil Emergency Pipe Lines, Inc., organized by major oil companies to build the line and operate it.

Every pipe-line contractor in the United States with equipment heavy enough to handle the size pipe employed was called in for some part of the work, Mr. Jones said, and "officials of War Emergency Pipe Lines tell me that every one of these contractors performed his job, and spent the Government's money as economically and efficiently as he would have his own. I am also glad to be able to say that the line has been built at approximately $5,000,000 less than the estimated cost."

Necessity Realized

He said Emergency Pipe Lines officials told him that "everyone seems to have been conscious of the dire necessity of getting it built quickly, that lives depended upon it. All take pride in having had a part in it."

"This 'Big Inch' pipe line and the 20-inch pipe line also now under construction will go a long way toward insuring our success in the war," Mr. Jones said.

Mr. Ickes, long an advocate of the line, was invited to guide the torch making the final weld to join up the line.

While the steel fluxed under the flaring torch, a turgid stream of oil, stemming from Longview Texas, 1,341 miles away, surged steadily eastward through Southern Ohio, flowing three miles an hour toward its first goal—the giant refineries that dot the Atlantic Seaboard. There empty tanks and idle refineries that turn crude into fuel for planes and tanks and ships awaited the first oil, due within three weeks.

Across Nine States

In just 350 days the $95,000,000 line designed to deliver 12,600,000 gallons every day had been made ready. Only three sections—120 feet—of 24-inch steel tube remained to be laid. Across nine States 15,000 men and many mighty machines had scooped out a four-foot trench, welded the pipe, lowered it into place and covered it with rocks and earth.

On the maps, "Big Inch" showed an almost straight line from Longview to Norris City, Ill., then a tangent to the terminus here where 20-inch pipes are angled north to Linden, N. J., and south to Chester, Pa., each a refinery center. But at close range the scarred earth looked more like the track of some monstrous serpent that had squirmed over mountains, under rivers, around cities, across farms and wastelands.

Full Economic U. S.-Mexican Ties Are Urged

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Full economic co-operation between the United States and Mexico during and after the war "for the maximum development of both nations" was urged by the Mexican-American Commission for Economic Co-operation.

A report to President Roosevelt and President Avila Camacho said: "The days of exploitation or economic imperialism, whether by nations or by powerful private groups, are past—no future Mexican or United States Government will condone or permit their reappearance."

Recommendations for Mexico included full development of food supply, immediate and long-range industrial projects, concentration on production of war materials, a program of public works projects, and expansion of transportation, communications, merchant marine, and fisheries.

Named by the two Governments after President Roosevelt and President Avila Camacho conferred in April, the Commission seeks to correct Mexico's disturbed international trade, thrown out of kilter by the war, and at the same time keep strategic materials flowing to the United States.

President Avila Camacho expressed "sincere satisfaction" with the Commission's conclusions. President Roosevelt said the recommendations "are indeed in the spirit of friendliness and mutual understanding."

A joint statement released by the State Department said "the Governments of Mexico and the United States of America manifest their determination to take without delay the necessary steps to carry into effect the conclusions" in the report.

The report said Mexico's imports from the United States shrunk from $159,000,000 in 1941 to $147,000,000 in 1942, while its exports to the United States increased from $141,000,000 to $179,000,000. Its imports were $59,000,000 in the first four months this year and exports $73,000,000.

The increase in imports and "restricted availability" of important items Mexico desires to purchase, the report said, contributed to its balance-of-payments problem.

His Baby Plane Is Speedy

Wide World

Frank W. Smith and His Prizes

Mr. Smith, who is a machinist in Los Angeles by trade, and a builder of model planes by avocation, probably would call his winning model plane his biggest prize instead of the trophy he won in the Split Class C Division at the model plane meet here. His model did 91.37 miles an hour.

No Hint of Future Action As Lewis and Miners Meet

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers' Policy Committee meet today for the first time since they called a truce June 22 in their efforts to obtain wage contracts and sent their members back to work with the proviso the Government operate the mines.

There was no hint from the union as to the miners' next move in the wage dispute, and if Mr. Lewis had a plan of action ready for submissal to the policy makers, he was keeping it to himself.

All a spokesman for the union would say is that the committee "will be presented with all the developments up to date." Sure to occupy a top place on the agenda, however, is discussion of what stand the union should take if and when the Government turns the seized mines back to private management.

President Roosevelt only last week told his press conference that the mines would be returned to the private operators 60 days after they were seized if they have returned to normal production, as provided by the recently enacted Connally-Smith Antistrike bill.

But, in instructing the men last month to return to the mines until Oct. 31, Mr. Lewis and the Policy Committee stipulated that the back-to-work arrangement would "automatically terminate" should the Government cease operating the mines.

The United Mine Workers Journal laid the question before the miners over the week end by asking: "How long will the Government operate the mines? Will the U. M. W. A. continue to man the mines without a contract in the event the mines are returned to the owners?"

Drive on Congress

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' new Political Action Committee yesterday launched a drive which it said is aimed at changing "the present anti-labor Congress into a pro-labor win-the-war Congress."

The campaign, the Committee said in letters to local C. I. O. units, will be carried out through the setting up of special groups in each congressional district "to direct public attention and pressure to the local congressmen."

Political Plans

PHILADELPHIA, July 19 (AP)—Labor does not plan to form a new political party, but a move for "complete political unity in the coming campaign" is under way, Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Committee, told a meeting here July 17. He said that unified support of the American Federation of Labor, C. I. O., and Railroad Brotherhoods will be sought.

The meeting was described by speakers as the first of a series of regional conferences to outline labor's political plans. Delegates present represented trade unionists in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Maryland.

Germans Used Woman to Run America Down

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has announced the arrest of a woman whose prewar German assignment was described as the task of picturing the United States to its own citizens as a decadent democracy of child marriages, domineering women and flaming youth.

E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the New York F. B. I. Office, said the woman, one of 10 enemy aliens arrested in spot raids during the past week, was employed before the war by one of Germany's largest publishing houses, the Sherl Publishing Company of Berlin. Later, he said, she worked for the German Library of Information here. Her name was not disclosed.

Her job was to obtain stories on "the highjinks of high society, Reno divorces, men doing women's work, the dominance of American women" and similar subjects. The material she collected was to be sent to Germany for publication in periodicals which then were to be circulated in this country.

Her instructions read, Mr. Conroy disclosed, that "pictures must show extreme superficiality of high society . . . if possible, picture of cover of social registry . . . get data on millionairesses marrying boxers. . . ."

"Get pictures of women governors, city administrators, police officers," Mr. Conroy quoted the instructions.

The instructions ordered films which would show such scenes as "an aproned man at a kitchen stove or pushing a baby carriage."

'Escort' Building Time Cut Nearly in Half in South

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19 (AP)—Charleston Navy Yard has cut actual building time of destroyer escorts almost 50 per cent and will launch two of these Thursday, Public Relations announced.

These "shark hunters" have been readied for launching in 59 days, tying the yard record established last month for building time on a full-sized fighting ship. The new vessels are 81 per cent structurally complete, and will have more machinery aboard at launching than any other ships ever built at the yard.

Curbs on U. S. Japanese Are to Remain in Force

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, has served notice that "the present restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry will remain in force as long as the military situation so requires."

Mr. Byrnes issued a statement, prepared by the War Department and War Relocation Authority at President Roosevelt's request, which made clear there is little likelihood the evacuated West Coast will be opened in the near future for the return of former residents of Japanese ancestry. The Senate had asked for a report on their treatment.

Without referring to the charges, the report took issue with recent contentions by members of the Dies Committee on Un-American activities that disloyal Japanese are being released from war relocation centers to accept outside employment.

Mr. Byrnes' statement said that before permission is granted for such releases "the evacuee's background and record of behavior are carefully checked, and the attitude of the community toward receiving evacuees is ascertained.

Where Leave is Denied

"If there is evidence from any source that the evacuee might endanger the war effort," it said, "permission for leave is denied."

In answer to recent demands in Congress for separation of loyal and disloyal Japanese, Mr. Byrnes reported that the War Relocation Authority now is attempting to "segregate those evacuees whose loyalties lie with Japan."

"The segregated group will be quartered in a center by themselves, and will not be eligible for leave," he said. "The other people, however, will continue to be eligible for leave and will be encouraged by WRA to take useful employment in normal communities outside the evacuated area."

Discussing soldiers of Japanese ancestry now serving with United States fighting forces, the report said:

"They are all citizens of the United States; and they have all volunteered for service. Thus far their record has been excellent.

"Other American soldiers of Japanese descent have performed useful and hazardous services in connection with our operations in the Pacific and a number have already been decorated for meritorious services. It is the policy of the War Department and the Army in all respects to accord American soldiers of Japanese ancestry the rights and privileges of all other American soldiers."

No Coddling, Says Report

Included in the review were statements that:

1. Military police have been summoned only once to "quell a disturbance" in the relocation centers.
2. In milk shortage areas, milk is provided only to small children, nursing or expectant mothers, and special dietary cases.
3. Beef served at the centers is "third grade" and "no fancy meats" of any kind are furnished.
4. In general, the food is "nourishing but definitely below army standards" with the average cost per person per day ranging from 34 to 42 cents.
5. Evacuees who work are paid at the rate of $12, $16, or $19 a month and are provided, in addition, with clothing allowances ranging from $24 a year for small children in the southerly centers to $45 a year for adults in centers where winters are severe.

Why are some folks cool and sparkling—
In the midst of summer's heat?
Iced Postum is their favorite
Frosty drink—
It's hard to beat!

TWO FORMS: POSTUM AND INSTANT POSTUM

★ *Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.*

La Guardia Seeks Legislation To Forestall Rent Ceilings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—Another appeal to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey has been made by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to call a special session of the Legislature to enable New York City to raise enough additional revenue to cut down the basic real estate tax and thereby make it unnecessary for the Federal government to clamp down ceilings on apartment rentals.

The tax levy as it now stands is $2.89, but, with new revenue that can be had only by action of the Legislature, the mayor holds it can be reduced to last year's rate of $2.79 for every $100 of assessed valuation.

Announcement of his appeal to the Governor was made by the Mayor in his regular weekly broadcast over station WNYC yesterday, and while the Mayor was on the air, his office made public a report placed before him by Joseph Platzker, Assistant Commissioner of Housing and Building, recommending the "necessity" of officially placing New York City under the Office of Price Administration rent control.

This was followed by an announcement by Sylvan L. Joseph, Regional Director of the OPA, that a group of rent specialists from Washington would come here to study the Platzker report and discuss it with the mayor's committee and city officials.

Mr. Platzker told the Mayor that apartment house owners continued to defy the appeal made to them by Mr. Joseph against rent rises and said his committee had not been advised of the withdrawal of a single lease recently signed for increased rentals.

Mayor La Guardia in his radiocast said that within 48 hours after he had received the Platzker report, 100 cases of demands for increasd rentals or notices to evict so that new tenants might be had at higher rentals had come to him.

N. Y. Gets Program for Curb On Increasing 'Black Market'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19—The "black market" sieuation in New York State is becoming "increasingly serious," approximately half of the meat sold in the state violating wartime meat regulations, according to the report of the Joint Legislative Committee on nutrition, of which State Senator Thomas C. Desmond is chairman, made public here today.

The following five-point program designed to curb the "black market" was contained in the report:

1. Establishment of price "ceilings" from the farm to the butcher shop, with the "ceilings" so set as to stimulate livestock production and provide a reasonable return to the farmer and meat retailer.
2. Appointment of a federal food administrator with full power to integrate and co-ordinate all phases of food production, prices, processing and distribution policies.
3. Simplification of price "ceilings" and regulations, which the Committee contended, are now so legalistic in terminology that the average storekeeper and consumer cannot understand many of them.
4. Adoption by municipalities, in the absence of state meat inspection, ordinances requiring the ante-morten and post-mortem inspection of livestock and banning the sale of any meat that is not stamped with an FDA permit number.
5. Furnishing of points covering meat dishes for use by restaurant patrons.

The Committee charged that conflicting federal agencies, insufficient personnel and unwise regulations have produced inadequate enforcement, an artificial shortage of meat and a thriving "black market."

Senator Desmond estimates that the "black market" was costing New York State meat consumers $1,000,000 a week in excessive illegal prices.

President Allows Veto Of Bill for Wide Pensions

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt July 17 pocket vetoed a bill which would have authorized veterans' pensions for any disabilities other than those due to "felonious misconduct."

The President, in a statement, said he did not think pensions should be paid for disabilities not incurred in service and due to such things as venereal diseases, alcoholism, drug addiction "and other offenses clearly contravening accepted standards of a highly civilized society but not felonious."

Saba H. Sueyro

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 19 (AP)—Rear Admiral Saba H. Sueyro, who passed on here July 17, was Argentine Vice-President.

Admiral Sueyro was chief of the Military Purchase Mission which went to Washington last year to negotiate for arms purchases. He also had served as naval attaché to the Argentine Embassy in Washington.

He entered the new Argentine Government last month after a military revolt drove Ramon S. Castillo from the presidency which was assumed by Gen. Pedro Ramirez. The Vice-President and his brother, Rear Admiral Benito Sueyro, who is Minister of the Navy, were close friends of General Ramirez.

Admiral Sueyro was graduated from the Argentine Naval College in 1910 and completed his naval training with the United States fleet.

U. S. Fleets Gain Nine Major Ships In Three Days, Including Cruiser

By the Associated Press

The nation's shipyards added at least nine major units to the Navy and Merchant Marine fleets in the past three days, including a powerful new cruiser, a large troopship and seven Liberty Ships

The Vincennes, a cruiser, third U. S. naval vessel to bear the name, was launched at the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company in Quincy, Mass. It was built with $24,500,000 in funds raised in a war bond campaign among Indiana residents.

The General Mann, designed for service as a troopship, slid down the ways at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company Yards in Kearny, N. J. The vessel honors Gen. William A. Mann, organizer, and first commander of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division in World War I.

From the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyards, Baltimore, Md., came three Liberty Ships—the Robert Eden, named for Maryland's last provincial governor and ancestor of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden: the Jose Marti, honoring a Cuban patriot; and the George W. Childs, bearing the name of the founder of the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The New England Shipbuilding Corporation Shipyard at South Portland, Me., turned out its sixtieth and sixty-first vessel for the Merchant Marine fleet, the Robert Jordan and Robert Rogers, both Liberty ships. Sponsors of the ships were selected by yard employees chosen by a Labor-Management Production Committee for outstanding contribution to the war effort.

The Jordan was named for a seventeenth-century western Maine clergyman and the Rogers for the leader of French and Indian War Rangers.

Another Liberty Ship, named after Dr. John Evans, founder of Northwestern University and co-founder of the University of Denver, was named at a launching in Richmond, Calif.

EAST BAY LODGE
AT OSTERVILLE, CAPE COD

Overlooking scenic East Bay and Nantucket Sound, surrounded with lovely lawns and gardens. Golf, tennis, bathing, boating, fishing, riding.

Amidst an atmosphere of refinement: attractive, delightful rooms and suites. American plan rates; excellent and abundant meals. Direct trains from N. Y. and Boston to West Barnstable or Hyannis. We meet trains. For folder, write E. J. Rohmer, Manager. Phone 961.

KEEP Old Glory WAVING BY SAVING!
SERVICE
AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
MANCHESTER NEW HAMPSHIRE
STRENGTH

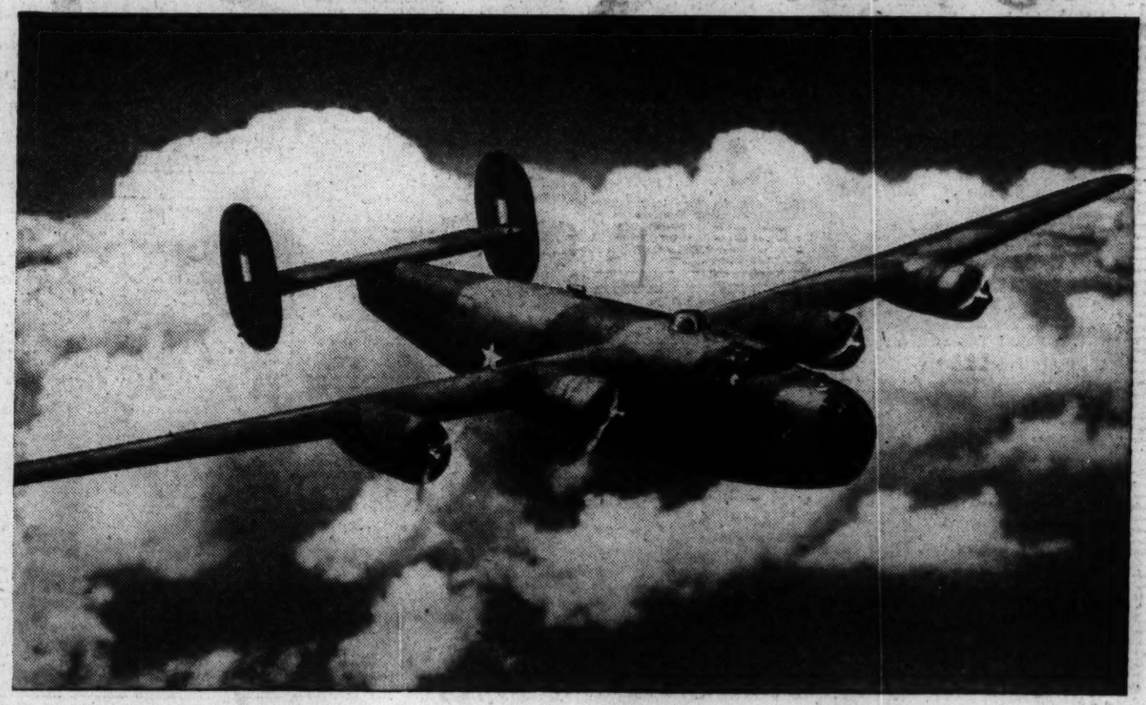
Ickes Backs Puerto Ricans

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes opened the meeting today of President Roosevelt's Committee to recommend revisions of the Organic Act of Puerto Rico with an assertion that "Puerto Rico has earned the right to elect its own Governor."

At the same time Mr. Ickes, who is Chairman of the Committee, said that he had "no illusion that a change in the political situation . . . will solve the pressing economic problems of the Island."

The Committee, composed of four Puerto Ricans and four mainlanders, was named March 9 by Mr. Roosevelt to recommend changes in the Puerto Rican Organic Act. The Island's Governor now is appointed by the President. Rexford G. Tugwell holds the office.

LIFE, LIBERATORS AND PURSUIT OF THE AXIS



TAKE a gang of young Americans – alert, eager, vital –

Train 'em, groom 'em, wrap 'em in flying clothes and give 'em a big B-24 Liberator to fly –

Brief a target for them someplace where the Japs are thick, or where enemy factories cluster, ripe for the fall of a big stick of bombs –

Take all that, lump it together, and you've got the big purpose for which tens of thousands of workers in quiet Flint and suburban Melrose Park are working night and day.

Buick men, schooled and traditioned in doing things the good way, who in the past year or so have learned to do things even better than before.

Forgemen, machinists, lathe men, engineers, metallurgists, production wizards – all of them joined together now in just one real aim: To come closer and ever closer to absolute perfection in the making of a mechanical thing.

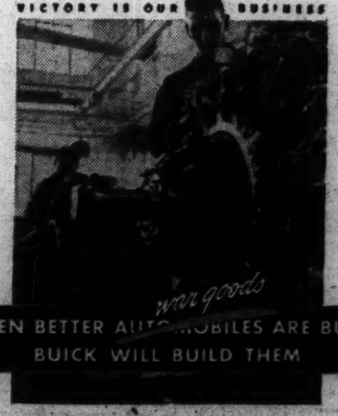
What they make is the Pratt & Whitney engines that are original equipment on the Liberator.

What they make it with is the finest of materials, the best and latest of machinery, the fine, patient, insistent skill of people good at their jobs and proud of it.

Some day they won't be building war goods any more. They'll be back instead producing things to make life sweeter, liberty more meaningful, the pursuit of happiness easier.

But they're not thinking about that – yet. They've got a job to do for those guys swathed in flying suits whose work it is to drop the bombs that pave the way for Victory Day.

It's their biggest job ever, and they're making it their best. They want the crew to know, whenever they see a Buick name plate on their Liberator engine, that they've got something *good* to help 'em do their work!



BETTER BUY BONDS BUICK DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS BETTER BUY BONDS

French Art on Exhibition — Symphony Players Open Series — Radio

Loans of Modern Masters Shown at Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

In visiting the Museum of Fine Arts the past year and a half, we have come to expect fewer displays. Many of our favorite pictures have disappeared from the walls and we miss them. But how keen our delight when in a stroll through our favorite galleries, we find unexpectedly a number of loans of modern masters.

Paul Cézanne, father of Modern French painting, may be seen in a self-portrait, looking tense and harried. He lacked vanity and he painted his own likeness simply because it was less trying than having a model to disturb his concentration. The firm and responsible stroke of Cézanne may be observed in this canvas. He used color without stint, but in a very circumspect manner. How well-founded his procedure; how responsible his manipulation. The ruggedness was not a mannerism (as the Cézanne imitators misunderstood it) but a by-product of the method. In the portrait of his sister, also displayed, the same determined hand is at work, operating this time on a more intricate arrangement, but keeping every square inch of the canvas within color key and rhythmic tempo.

It is very agreeable to have these Cézannes hanging close to our early Matisse which was painted when the latter was still a young man and strongly under Cézanne's influence. This unclothed, seated figure is obviously a studio arrangement lacking entirely the freedom and circumstantial quality of later Matisse canvases. Happily there is one of these latter compositions, next to the studio piece. We have longed for years to have this combination for the purpose of comparing Matisse the student with Matisse the master; the former working under strict discipline and according to carefully established logic, the latter in command of all the technical devices and not commanded by them.

The later Matisse has a higher keyed palette, fresher color; the brushstrokes are fluid, the surface is lacy with a multiplicity of dots and scrolls to enrich it. The casual painting of the two young women, swept onto the canvas diaphanously, shows Matisse deviating in his spontaneous way from the solemn grooming of the brush which he has learned from his master. Cézanne was a superb teacher for any artist, but there was a point at which the student of mere intuitive temperament and with less burdensome logic in operating must depart from the ways of his teacher.

A still-life by Renoir is a cool, refreshing, heartening sight in sultry days of July. That Frenchman painted with gusto; there was style in his abandon, design in his freedom. Those who would imitate him must understand that such spontaneous performance is a result not of sheer will to paint but of mastery.

Refreshing as the innovations of these vanguard Frenchmen have proved to be, by delighting in their devices we are no less appreciative of the Old Masters. The portrait of his sister, Elsbeth, by Rembrandt van Rijn, is frequently on loan in our Museum, and with each return fresh, bright and substantial. The palette is notable for its limits as the post-Impressionists are notable for multiple hues. But Rembrandt's tonality is richly modulated around the golden tints. Even at the age of 26, when he made this likeness of Elsbeth, he had a command of his brush and a knowledge of manipulation of shadows, lights, masses that makes this canvas seem a marvel of suavity.

In comparison Cézanne, admittedly a pioneer, appears gauche and even at moments amateurish. Those who clustered about the Boulevard innovators in Paris a generation ago were ignorant enough to think that Cézanne was averse to chiaroscuro as he sought to "realize" form through adjustments of color values. There was no more humble enthusiast for the accomplishment of the past than Cézanne or Rodin, Degas or Daumier.

In landscape, too, the Dutchman had the same penetrating quality. In a pastoral the artist beholds everything, trees, water, cattle, sky, in a moment of serenity. Fact is transformed into symbol under such an inspired touch.

There is a small canvas attributed to Peter Paul Rubens among the loans, and it is worth exploring for comparison and contrast. Here are those fascinating elements of baroque design, full undulating figures, forms twisting, pressing, bending in a characteristic restlessness. Earthliness and vigor are combined with a challenging urge towards complex arrangement and intricate convolutions. While one group of European painters was seeking calm and poise in the diligent portrayal of genre, those of the restless temperament of Rubens were forcing every device to the utmost in the spectacular and theatrical.

Screen Notes

Anna Sten and Kent Smith are to have the leads in "The Girl from Leningrad," now being made for United Artists' release.

According to present plans Stuart Erwin is to play the lead in the film biography of Will Rogers to be made by Warner Brothers.

Tallulah Bankhead will appear in "Lifeboat," a war film now being filmed by Twentieth Century-Fox.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of drawings from the Wiggin Collection. Through August.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of pictures by 19th century Americans.
Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellany of prints.
The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Exhibition of books of the Renaissance.
New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Colonial portraits.
Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Art of our Allies (England). Opening July 20. Fifteen years of Museum School Alumni. Through Sept. 12. Chinese Export Porcelain from the Helena Woolworth McCann Collection. Important recent accessions, including paintings by Daumier, Blackburn, and Hubert Drouais, silver of the Hollis Street Church. Through July.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of America—Original drawings, cartoons and illustrations from the Army Magazine "Yank." Through Aug. 2.
Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—New landscapes by Emile A. Gruppe; drawings and paintings by artists of the Boston Post.
Springfield: Museum of Fine Arts—Selection of twenty-five murals—RAF and British aircraft; also work done by children of Springfield Public Schools in connection with war effort. Through August.
Winchester: Winchester Gallery of the Public Library—Pictures by New England artists. Through August.
Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Wings over America. "Our Navy in Action," photography. Through Aug. 1.

Maine

Brunswick—Bowdoin College Museum—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through July.

New Hampshire

Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Mid-summer exhibition of Early American and European glass. Through Sept. 26.

Rhode Island

Newport: Newport Art Association—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through July.

'Shoveller Drake'

Etching by Frank W. Benson recently acquired for the print collection at the Boston Public Library.

Orchestra Principals Offer Mozart Works at Cambridge

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Whether to anticipate the season of 1943-44, or to glance back at 1942-43, the principals of the Boston Symphony Orchestra opened a series of concerts at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, yesterday, presenting works by Mozart, with Boris Goldovsky and Richard Burgin conducting and with Margaret Codd Goldovsky, soprano, assisting as soloist. Mr. Burgin in the character of violinist and Mr. Goldovsky in that of pianist each took part, too, in solo proceedings; so if the music was all of one style, it was varied enough in respect to form and color.

The program called for a good-sized ensemble in every number, and the effect was that of a highly expert orchestra rather than that of a chamber music group. A complete, even if skeleton, string section had a hand in everything, while sufficient wind instruments were always employed to give an impression of breadth and bigness. The Divertimento in D major which started the meeting off had the sonority of a symphony, though horns and oboe furnished all the contrast there was to the tone of violin, viola, 'cello, and double bass. For another instance, the "Haffner" Serenade in D major, in which Mr. Burgin displayed his ability as executant and his enthusiasm as interpreter, possessed quite the grandeur of a violin concerto, carrying a sextet of flutes, bassoons, and horns to support and set off the bowed instruments.

As for the occasion, if it had shaped and arranged itself at a fashionable resort or had come off as a matinee in a summer festival, it would have been excuse for gushing report. But it befell in a university town and in a gathering place where traditions are chiefly rhetorical and where standards are so high that music at best must seem presumptuous and low degree—something you cannot with final assurance hitch to. For those persons, nevertheless, who happen to like the art of tone, here was a show to remember a while. Somewhat informal, indeed; Mr. Goldovsky being a conductor more by practice and pattern, we might say, than by innate compulsion, and Mr. Burgin being a performer among performers even when he directs.

But speaking of that old apsidal auditorium known as "Sanders," its timber, planking, and boarding are just the material out of which good sound transpires. Listen to the cadenzas of the Mozart Piano Concerto in G major for illustration. In regard to the Andante of that concerto, was the composer feeling out the matter and the manner there of the nocturne form 60 years ahead of time?

Three arias for soprano with orchestra, two from cantatas and one from "Der Schauspieldirector," were taxing to Mme. Goldovsky's voice—few artists have the demanded range—but they were by no means too much for her technical powers. Singers seldom stand before the public with Mozart so well prepared.

Take the two leading 'cellists of the main institution—Mr. Bedetti and Mr. Zighera—their individualities appear advantageously in a platform such as is organized for these concerts. Unlike as they can be, they still play with a single purpose. Possibly the distinguished quality of the Boston Symphony's 'cello division may be accounted for somewhat in the blending of two such disparate musical natures.

Plays and Players

"Junior Miss," now in its tenth week at the Colonial, is scheduled to end its engagement on Aug. 7. Then it will go to Washington.

Anthony Rivers will make his first appearance in the cast of "Junior Miss" tonight, replacing Harry Ellerbe. He has just arrived from Hollywood, where he played in Universal's two war pictures, "Corvettes in Action" and "Submarine Patrol."

Walter Hampden will play the role of Thomas Jefferson in "The Patriots" when the Playwrights Company sends Sidney Kingsley's play on tour in the autumn. The part was done in New York by Raymond E. Johnson. The play is scheduled to come to Boston next season in the series offered by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society.

The Theater Guild is now making it definite that "Othello," with Paul Robeson starred, will come to the Colonial Theater in Boston on Monday, Sept. 20, to begin a fortnight's engagement. This will be preceded by a try-out starting at the Shubert Theater, New Haven, on Thursday, Sept. 16. From Boston the play will go to Philadelphia for two weeks. The New York opening is scheduled for the week of Oct. 18. Contracts have now been signed with José Ferrer and Uta Hagen, who were in the cast that presented the play at the Cambridge Summer Theater a year ago.

More reports can be heard about the projected third visit to Boston of "Life With Father." The latest news in New York is that the engagement will begin at the Colonial Theater on Aug. 30. June Walker is expected to be in the cast, though that has not been definitely settled. There is no mention yet of the player for Father Day. Percy Waram, who did the part when the play was here last, is turning his attention to the movies.

"Bridge to the Sun," a new play by Phyllis Carver and Burrell Smith, is to be presented at the Provincetown Playhouse, New York, on July 24 by Burrell Smith.

Light-Music Series Coming On the Radio

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Vacation Serenade," a series of concerts featuring light classics and musical comedy favorites, under the direction of Wilfred Pelletier, is the summer replacement for "Information Please." Soloists are Dorothy Kirsten, soprano, and Reed Kennedy, baritone. Music from Sigmund Romberg's "The Student Prince" will be featured on the opening program; also Dvorak's Slavonic Dance and Kreisler's "Liebesfreud," NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

"The Army Air Forces," another new weekly series, will bring together, through interviews, the men who build the planes and the men who fly them in combat areas all over the world. A symphonic military band is under the direction of Sergt. Harry Bluestone, and Lieut. William Holder, former movie star, is master of ceremonies, MBS-WNAC, 7:30 p. m.

Richard Crooks, tenor, has included Victor Herbert's "When You're Away" among his solos, and Alfred Wallenstein's orchestra will play selections from Gershwin and Porter, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. At 9 p. m. on same station, Marian Anderson, contralto, is guest soloist on Great Artists Series, singing Beethoven's "Praise to God," Nevin's "The Rosary," Quilter's "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind" and "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny." Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra. Continuing on the same station, at 10 p. m., Percy Faith's orchestra plays his arrangement of "MacDonald's Farm," also Donaldson's "Nevada." Josephine Antoine, soprano, sings Delibes' "The Maids of Cadiz" and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, sings "You Rhyme With Everything That's Beautiful." The Ensemble will be heard in a medley from Romberg's "My Maryland."

Virginia Weidler and Benny Goodman are Frank Sinatra's guests on Broadway Bandbox, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

While Fulton Lewis, Jr., is on his vacation, Ray Henle will be heard as his substitute, MBS-WNAC, 7 p. m.

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tuft's College and Director of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel for the War Manpower Commission, will speak on the draft status of natural scientists, on Manpower, Ltd., MBS 9:15 p. m., WNAC by recording, 11:15 p. m.

Tuesday

Ilka Chase, actress and author, on "What Not to Do at a Picnic," in "What's Your Idea" program, MBS-WNAC, 11:50 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Biography." Starring Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

New England Mutual Hall, Boston—First in the series of summer concerts by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. (Repetition of the concert given at Sanders Theater Sunday night). 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 2, 5, 8:10. "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 3:10, 6:10, 9:20.
Fenway—"They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 1:15, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie, Gordon Oliver, Doris Nolan. 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.
Keith Memorial—"Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "All By Myself," Rosemary Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9.
Kenmore—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Hit Parade of 1943," 1, 4:30, 8.
Majestic—"The Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Lana Turner, Judy Garland, Hedy Lamarr. 10:24 a. m., 1:57, 5:30, 9:03. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young, Marsha Hunt. 12:42, 4:15, 7:48.
Metropolitan—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:40, 9:45. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.
Modern—"Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper, George Raft. 9:20 a. m., 1:25, 5:30, 9:40. "Union Pacific," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 10:55 a. m., 3:05, 7:10.
Orpheum—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.
Paramount—"They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie, Gordon Oliver, Doris Nolan. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.
RKO-Boston—"Two Tickets to London," Michelle Morgan, Alan Curtis, Barry Fitzgerald, Dooley Wilson. 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10.
Scollay—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 10:40 a. m., 2:05, 5:20, 9:10. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:20, 7:55.
South Station Theater—"War Clouds in the Pacific." March on Marines." Travel, Sports, Cartoons, latest newsreels.
State—"Hangmen Also Die." Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan, Anna Lee. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.
Uptown—"Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary. "Cowboy in Manhattan," R. Paige, F. Langford.
Codman Square: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke, "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. Cont. from 1:45.
Franklin: The Moon Is Down." Cedric Hardwicke. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. Cont. from 1:45.
EVERETT—Strand: "Lucky Legs," "Call of the People," Simone Simon. 2:08-8:20. "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard. 3:35, 7, 9:40.
Park: "More the Merrier." Jean Arthur. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Moon Is Down." Cedric Hardwicke. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 1:50, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," Bonita Granville.
MALDEN—Granada: "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan, Bobby Readick. 1:38, 4:54, 8:10. "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 3:02, 6:18, 9:34.
Mystic: "High Explosive," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 2:35, 5:55, 9:05.
Maplewood: "Hit Parade of '43," John Carroll. "No Place for a Lady," Wm. Gargan, Margaret Lindsay.
Orpheum: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder.
Strand: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche. 3:20, 8:25, 9:30. "Mysterious Doctor," Eleanor Parker, John Loder. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Forever and a Day." Cont. 1-11.
MEDFORD—Medford: "More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "Boston Blackie After Midnight," Chester Morris.
Fellsway: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt. "Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson.
NATICK—Colonial: "Five Graves to Cairo," Anne Baxter, Franchot Tone. "Mr. Big," Gloria Jean. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.
NEWTON—Paramount: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Powers Girl," Ann Shirley. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Chatterbox," Judy Canova.
Strand: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner. "Harrigan's Kid," Frank Craven.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Desperados," Randolph Scott. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William.
Capitol: "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig.
Strand: "Amazing Mrs. Holiday," Deanna Durbin. "Texas," William Holden.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young. "Dr. Rhythm," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "He's My Guy," Irene Hervey. 2:08, 7:53. "Hitler's Children," Tim Hold. 3:27, 9:12.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "White Savage," Jon Hall, Sabu, Maria Montez. "Forever and a Day." Continuous 2-11.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Desperados," Randolph Scott. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean.
Coolidge: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller. "Night Plane from Chungking," Milen Drew.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Captain's Kid," William Gargan. 2:30, 7:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Forever and a Day." Ray Milland, Merle Oberon. 1:45-11.
Allston: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," John Payne. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant. 1:45, 7:50.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "China," Alan Ladd. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy."
Regent: "Air Force," John Garfield. "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from 1:15.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "China," Alan Ladd, L. Young. "Young and Willing," Wm. Holden, B. Hayward. 1:30, 6.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "China," Alan Ladd. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson.
Coolidge Corner: "Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke, "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.
Cleveland Circle: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy" Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke, "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. Cont. 1-11.
Harvard: "Edge of Darkness," E. Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Dr. Gillespie's Ass't," L. Barrymore. Continuous 2-11.
University: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair. 1:30, 4:45, 8:00. "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Mein Kampf," "Cowboy in Manhattan," R. Paige, F. Langford.
Codman Square: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke, "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. Cont. from 1:45.
Franklin: The Moon Is Down." Cedric Hardwicke. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. Cont. from 1:45.
EVERETT—Strand: "Lucky Legs," "Call of the People," Simone Simon. 2:08-8:20. "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard. 3:35, 7, 9:40.
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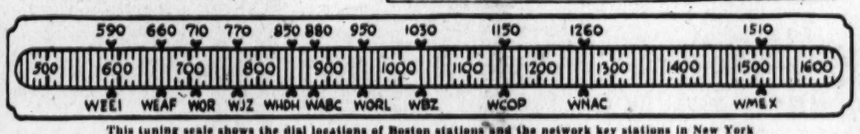
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackfaces)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Big Inch Pipe"; talks	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	Thelma Jerguson, songs	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano and Organ	Musical Fantasy
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	WOR Matinee	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	WOR Matinee	Harold Grant's Orch.
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Johnny Long's Orchestra
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Across the Footlights	Jimmie Lunceford's Orch.
4:30 Red Cross: Intv'ws	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
4:45 Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book: Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Chick Carter: sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews": sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Superman: sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15 Today at Duncans	News Highlights	Diana Gale, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30 Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Herb Lewis, songs	News from Abroad	News: Music Interlude
6:45 News: 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Norman Cloutier's Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Henle, news	March to Victory
7:15 James Millen, talks	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 "Blonde Fifth Ave"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Fighting Frank"	"Army Air Forces"; series	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	"Army Air Forces"; series	Clement Norton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Roy Porter, news	Cavalcade of America	Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	"Impact"; Leo Cherne	Ed Barry's Band
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue"	"Adventures of Nero	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"The Better Half"; quiz	"Essays in Drama"
8:45 music; Cecil Brown	Wolfe"; mystery drama	Wallenstein's Orchestra	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	"Essays in Drama"
9:00 "Romance"; drama;	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Marian Anderson; Don-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Pro-
9:15 Kate Smith Speaks	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	ald Voorhees' Orchestra	News Service	koffeff's Classical
9:30 Broadway Bandbox;	George Olsen's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	The Return of Nick	Symphony
9:45 Frank Sinatra	Dance orchestra; Sports	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Carter": mystery drama	Classical Album
10:00 Guild: Jean	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Paul Sullivan, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15 Hersholt, drama	"Waltz Time"	Antoine; E. Schmidt	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Voice of the Undergrnd
10:30 Ogden Nash; Guy	"Silver Nocturne"; music	Vacation Serenade; W.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 Lombardo's Orch.	"Silver Nocturne"; news	Pelletier, cond.; solos	Musical Roundup	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
11:00 News; World War II	Earl Hines' Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
11:15 News; Eric Sevareid	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Manpower, Ltd.; speaker	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30 Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	Lands of the Free: Inter-	Radio Newsreel; British	Day's End; music
11:45 Works of Music	Newscast	American Univ. of Air	news reports	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Talks	News report	Dress Parade; Band	News comments	
7:30 Musical Var'y; News	Musical program	News Service	"Breakfast Band Box"	New England Fellowship
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones's Orchestra	Musical Clock	Service
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Uncle Sam: drama	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore; Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	"The Jesters"	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss Inter-	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical Yesterdays	"The Breakfast Club"	Norm Cloutier's Strings	views Leatrice Gilbert	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Uncle Sam: drama	Spotlight Revue: organ	"Waltzing With You"
9:45 Landt Trio: Songs	"The Breakfast Club"	Military band; News	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00 Valiant Lady	Morning Market Basket	Lora Lawton: sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"; sk.	Women and the War	"The Open Door"; sketch	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Honeym'n Hill"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate"; sketch	Yankee House Party; va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"Woman of America"; sk.	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor;	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15 Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Jane Underwood, news
11:30 Bright Horizons	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"; or;	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny";	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum"; sketch	songs; Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	S. Cavicchio Ensemble	Ginger & Lanny; News	Italian Program
1:30 "Road of Life";	"Seth's Village Canteen"	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time"; with
1:45 The Goldbers'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Margaret Porter
2:00 Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	"Guiding Light"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 We Love and Learn	United

'Chick, Chick, Here Chick,' Or 'Tale of Arbor Acres'

To promote a better public understanding and appreciation of the problems which confront the New England farmer, and of the courage, ingenuity and tenacity with which he is trying to lick these problems, The Christian Science Monitor presents a series of human interest stories about individual farms and farmers ranging from Maine to Connecticut.

This project, sponsored by the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, is unique in that it is the co-operative effort of a group of leading New England newspapers. Each story in the series, which will cover all major aspects of New England agriculture—including potatoes, poultry, dairying, apples, and market gardening—has been prepared by a feature writer of a different newspaper.

Today's story on "Poultry Breeding in Connecticut" is contributed by The Hartford Times. Others in the series will follow at regular intervals.

By Robert R. Lewis
Of The Hartford Times

A news item recently told of Hartford housewives shopping in the food markets to the tune of "Chick, chick, here chick," with nary a response.

If you should happen to be at Arbor Acres Farm in Glastonbury, Conn., you'll be taking your life in your hands if you sing out, "chick, chick," in an unguarded moment. Thousands of them, from day old baby chicks to pedigreed breeders, not to mention 5,000 or so young and old turkeys, inhabit this remarkable farm a thousand feet above sea level in the Connecticut hills.

A 12-year-old boy laid the foundation for the poultry farm at Arbor Acres less than a score of years ago, with a small flock of 200 egg layers. His parents really started the original farm when they bought a small place in the John Tom Hill section of Glastonbury in 1916, but the Saglio boys have been running the place and expanding it almost from the day they were old enough to manage a team of horses.

The farm grew during the depression through a combination of hard work, family teamwork and faith in their work and themselves, all of which is fully explained in the manner in which Frank Saglio and Sons carry on today. Charles, the oldest son, runs the orchards and vineyards; John, next in line, operates the vegetable farm, and Henry, the 12-year-old lad with an idea, now a young man of 31, manages the big poultry farm.

Their father doesn't work so hard now as when he was a young immigrant farmhand on the big Hale orchards in Glastonbury many years ago. But he is still active, mows the lawn and tends the flowers around the homestead, and gets the boys out of bed in the morning.

3,000 Fruit Trees

The Saglio farm, with 40 acres in vegetables, well over 3,000 fruit trees and three and a half acres of vineyards, is truly a combination farm—but the poultry breeding activities dominate the scene at Arbor Acres. As Henry explains it, those 200 chickens were only a starter and "we've been growing ever since."

Each year there is some improvement or expansion. This year Henry Saglio is expanding the turkey population at Arbor Acres to more than 5,000 birds and when the present turkey houses and cages are completed in another few weeks it will be the largest cage-grown turkey farm in the country.

A few figures wil give some idea of the size of Henry's poultry business. Arbor Acres will hatch about 300,000 baby chicks this year and ship between 30,000 and 40,000 broilers to the local market. In addition to the 5,000 turkeys, some 20,000 chickens of all sizes, including 6,000 broilers out on range, thousands of young pullets and hundreds of breeders, comprise the more or less regular inhabitants. Then there is the egg business which has become a side line due to the emphasis on breeding chicks for a wide market all through the eastern seaboard.

A battery of 15 automatic incubators with a capacity for 40,000 chicks in one hatch is in operation all the time. In addition, a special incubator hatches turkey eggs from the turkey breeding pens.

Arbor Acres is one of seven R. O. P. breeding farms in the State. The initials stand for Record of Performance which, in chicken breeding, is the label of authority. Richard W. Allen, R. O. P. inspector at the famed University of Connecticut egg laying trials for 11 years, handles the extensive record keeping at Arbor Acres and the scientific breeding.

Under R. O. P. standards, daily records are made of eggs laid by individual birds as they are taken from the trapnests. The eggs are weighed the first three days of every month and body weight of every layer checked. Only those birds which lay 200 or more eggs (yearly basis) averaging at least 24 ounces to the dozen graduate into R. O. P. matings.

The Hard Way

Like so many farmers, Henry Saglio and his older brothers are not boastful. "We learned about farming the hard way. You never forget the lessons because every mistake is so costly," said the youngest member of the trio. The Saglios are not diploma-farmers, neither of them have had any special schooling at the state university or elsewhere for the highly specialized fields in which they operate.

The war has introduced many problems in their business but one, at least, does not have them licked. "We put in plenty of hours because of the labor shortage and we're ready to put in more if necessary," said Charles Saglio. On many a day they have worked from 6 a. m. until midnight.

Counting themselves, there are eight persons working on the farm although three or four more could be readily employed now. In addition to the Saglio boys and R. O. P. Inspector Allen, who lives on the farm with his family, there are two workers whom the elder Saglios took in years ago as orphans. "They're like our brothers and work as hard as we do," says Charles.

With so large a flock of chickens, feed is a major cost factor on Arbor Acres. Henry Saglio estimated 500 tons of grain are used a year. "The increase in cost of grain has not been too bad," he explains. "It would have been much worse if not for the ceiling."

Their big problem is getting shipments of feed. Only by maintaining a large supply on hand at all times is serious difficulty averted.

"Well, how about the prices you're getting?" Henry was asked.

"They've gone up some but not nearly as much as some people think. As a matter of fact, we haven't increased our prices as much as we could have because we deal with the same customers every year and don't like to raise prices."

During the last war, Henry said, the farmer got 60 cents a pound for broilers "So, you see, compared with present prices, the consumer is benefited by the ceiling."

Despite the wartime uncertainties, Charles Saglio thinks the farm will do all right "if only we don't get a tough break."

What does he mean by a tough break? Well, something like the past severe winter which killed the peach crop. Or the loss of 2,000 young birds on range last summer to "two-legged foxes" and other animals. Or the destruction of the big three-story breeding house by fire as once occurred. Or serious ailments among the valuable pedigreed roosters and dams.

All in all, Arbor Acres has done well over the years but as Henry says, each year the profit has been put into more and more expansion. "And, of course, we never count the interest on the investment."

Putting it another way, the young poultryman said, "If we put in all those hours over the years at 75 cents an hour with time-and-a-half and double time on Sundays, we'd probably have more to show for it."

The visitor to Arbor Acres is inclined to disagree with the modest Saglios.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P," "Q," "R," and "S" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

Canned Goods—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid will expire on this date.

Aug. 1—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T" become valid; expire Sept. 7.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—July 21—Stamp No. 21, now good for one pound, expires on this date.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11. Coffee is expected to come off the ration list at this time.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

July 21—From this date on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Today—Odd-lots of shoes on sale—point free—until July 31. Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Famous 'Fighting Ninth' Honored

Edward Rowe Snow

Tributes Paid to Early War Heroes

Massachusetts' most famous regiment, the "Fighting Ninth"—some members of which are shown above beside the 16-inch Parrot gun at Camp Wightman on Boston Harbor's Long Island used during the Civil War—was honored today at ceremonies held at the site of Old Camp Wightman. The occasion was the 80th anniversary of the establishment of the camp, named for a one-time Mayor of Boston. It is planned to erect a memorial pillar at the location for those who fell in the Civil War. Speakers included Francis F. Haskell, of the Massachusetts Historical League; Dr. James V. Sachetti, veteran of World War I; John I. Weld, representing the Sons of 1812, and Michael J. Perkins, whose son was a hero of World War I. A message from former State Commander Charles L. Robinson was also read.

Brewster Hits at Threats to U. S. System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me., July 19—Disquieting trends in Washington circles, aired in numerous quarrels among officials recently, drew the attention of Maine's senior legislator, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) last week.

Speaking at the Bangor Rotary Club, Senator Brewster said he had reached the "reluctant conclusion" that there may be some truth in reports that the confusion in Washington was part of a subtle plan to liquidate our economic system as we have known it.

There is disquieting ground, he said, to believe that there are many in responsible positions in Washington who had been figuring on such a change being accomplished in 14 to 15 years, but now feel that under the screen of the zealous war effort, it can be accomplished in far less time.

Senator Brewster spoke several days before Lou R. Maxon, Deputy Administrator of the Office of Price Administration in charge of information, resigned protesting "confusion, indecision, compromise, miles of legalistic red tape and the presence of theorists in policy-making positions."

Yet his remarks harmonized with Mr. Maxon's statements that a strong clique in OPA believes the Government should manufacture and distribute all commodities, and unless they were curbed in their designs to use the war as a means of furthering their ideas and compromising "honest men in the OPA as a front for their efforts," we are "going to lose a good slice of the very freedom we are fighting for." Although all of Mr. Maxon's charges were promptly denied by National OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, they rang close to what Senator Brewster had to say.

A member of the powerful Truman committee which he said had been hammering continuously to make sense of the production scene, Senator Brewster discussed many phases of the Washington situation, frequently speaking off the record on some of the factional quarrels. He pointed to the significance of the statement by former Food Administrator Davis who, when he resigned at the end of three months' service, said he "couldn't reach the nerve centers where the real decisions were made."

He interjected the remark, however, that in spite of the confusion "America is getting a tremendous productivity; and we are moving forward in our task of winning the war."

Senator Brewster said he recognized that the President had been far-sighted enough to leave military decisions and planning up to able military leaders, but questioned whether the same were true in the broad field of foreign policy.

His talk was his last in Maine before leaving with a group of Senators on a world-wide plane tour of the fighting theaters. As Truman committee representative on the trip, he said it "is an earnest attempt to contribute to the progress of America and the world."

He went on to say he feared the nation was in the "kindergarten stage" of world diplomacy, compared with Great Britain's 300 years' practice in diplomatic maneuvering. He pointed to the fact that we have given Russia billions of dollars worth of materials without so much as a fragment of military information in return.

An even more immediate object of the tour, he said, was a study of contracts under which America has expended hundreds of millions of dollars on airports throughout the world, in which this country will have no rights at all six months after the war.

Shipping problems, whether our supplies reach the fighting fronts and how they are distributed, what

The Week in Maine

is happening to our vast investments all over the world were listed for the party's study.

Expressing confidence in the United States winning the war, he said he was not so confident of winning the peace. "Whether the same ineptitude that brought chaos to our domestic policy is to bedevil our foreign policy is one of the questions Senator Mead and myself will seek to determine in our 35,000-mile trip."

State Guard

With members of the Women's Defense Corps acting as "Wacs to the State Guard," units of the home-front army which staged drills over the week end included the First Motor Squadron, which set up camp at Groton School for a week of training; and infantry units in day-long exercises at Methuen, Somerset, Westport, and Brockton Heights, some in bivouac over night.

Two Officers On the Helena Reported Safe

Lieut. Comdr. Warren C. Boles, of Marblehead, and Lieut. Colton G. Morris, of Boston, both officers on the U. S. S. Helena at the time she was sunk by torpedoes in the Kula Gulf battle on the night of July 5-6, have sent word to relatives that they were among the survivors picked up by U. S. naval craft following the sinking.

As reports of the rescue of the ship's crew filter in, bravery and heroism among officers and men are revealed. When the order to abandon ship was given the men went over the sides into the black water filled with oil. Commander Boles found beside him the ship's chaplain, John Wheaton, of Rochester, N. Y. Although buoyed up by a life preserver the chaplain could not swim. Commander Boles swam to his aid and managed to keep his head above water until the pair reached relative safety on one of the unoccupied islands.

Lieutenant Morris, who was employed on The Christian Science Monitor as a news commentator before accepting a position with station WBZ as Westinghouse's Director of Special Events, served on seven navy ships en route to join the U. S. S. Helena in the Southwest Pacific.

He finally caught up with the Helena last September after more than a month on the high seas. Lieutenant Morris was aboard the Helena only two weeks when he saw his first action against the enemy.

$20,000,000,000 Output

During 1943, it is estimated, the total production of the American aviation industry will be $20,000,000,000.

Yale to Expand Its Study On Effects of Alcoholism

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 19—Effects of alcoholism upon society are so harmful, so little scientific study is being given them, and so urgent is the need for facts that Yale University has set up a new research unit to explore the sociological side of the liquor problem.

This is the background, of which little has been heard as yet, of the Yale School of Alcohol Studies, which is now running into the second of its six weeks.

The alcohol school is by no means confined to a summer session, but has become a definite addition to the university. It embodies, as viewed here, the first permanent move of the higher education into the question of inebriety from the standpoint of sociology, education and law.

The project is an outgrowth of the studies of alcoholism long carried on at Yale Laboratory of Applied Physiology. Up to a dozen years ago the laboratory like various other college laboratories did occasional work on the effects of alcohol on the body. Then it began to concentrate on this field, and has now become, as many see it, the outstanding institution.

The laboratory has found out a great deal about what happens to the body when alcohol is taken aboard, but it has not found out what happens to society when anybody drinks too much.

It has done so much in physiology that it sees its experimental knowledge far in advance of understanding of the more complicated facts in the sociological field including the legal. So the university investigators of alcoholism felt it was time to expand their research.

The two men who conceived the idea of the school and carried it out are Dr. Howard W. Haggard, Director of the Yale Laboratory of Applied Physiology, and Dr. E. M. Jellinek, Associate Professor of Applied Physiology in the laboratory. Dr. Jellinek heads the new School of Alcohol Studies.

"We are mainly concerned now with investigating the social factors which might account for and determine the extent of alcoholism and those social factors which tend to inhibit alcoholism," Dr. Jellinek said in an interview.

"For physiology we have a large body of organized knowledge. In the field of sociology we have not. There things have been largely, though not entirely, speculative.

"The sociological aspects must be handled in the same scientific spirit as the physiological. Naturally we are fact-finders only, and cannot be proponents of solutions.

"Solution of this problem lies in the hands of the citizens. It is they who can utilize the scientific facts.

"We are very much pleased with the first test of the idea of a school of alcohol education. The earnest interest of the students and the ease of discussion that has developed among them are, we believe, the best signs of the success of this undertaking.

"The student body represents a wide variety of opinions and ideals. But since the school adheres to the presentation of factual material only, the participants easily can join in attendance."

V Confidential

TO ALL BOSTON *and* MAINE EMPLOYEES

There Will Be A Tomorrow

The railways are now entering the period of supreme test in handling passenger travel, as the vacation traffic is added to the load that has already taxed many roads to the limit in recent months. In many ways, they are facing insurmountable obstacles to the maintenance of proper service. Overcrowding and inability to provide reservations of the character and on the trains desired are inevitable, when the number of persons who desire to travel exceeds the capacity of the facilities available.

Meanwhile, with food-rationing regulations in effect, the maintenance of pre-war menus on dining cars is also out of the question. And the great increase in the volume of freight traffic and the importance of so large a part of it to the nation's war effort, make the maintenance of schedules by passenger trains increasingly difficult if not impractical. These conditions are understood by most of the public, and it is accepting them with surprising tolerance.

But these are not all of the changes in service which passengers are experiencing. In ticket offices, in dining cars and among train crews, there is a let down in the attitude of employees. It is true that the ticket clerks are harassed by none-too-patient patrons; it is true, also, that it is not easy to tell a person that the accommodations that he desires are not to be had; but this affords no excuse for the "you are lucky to get any space," and "we are in a war" attitude that is now being experienced in so many ticket offices. In dining cars, there is too much of the same "take it or leave it" attitude.

Even though the demand for transportation now exceeds capacity, and even though the railways have lost many of their experienced employees, there can be no excuse for discourtesy to patrons. Discourtesy is by no means universal; it is to the credit of most employees that they are rising to the demands. But discourtesy is sufficiently widespread to cause concern for the future, and to challenge the attention of railway managements, and particularly of their passenger traffic officers. No phase of the passenger problem is more important. And the fact that conditions are better on some roads than on others indicates that some are giving more attention to the problem and attaining greater success in dealing with it.

The congestion of passenger traffic will be of limited duration. Railway officers realize that the present overload will give way at the termination of the war to the most acute competition for business that the roads have ever faced. They should realize as fully that the extent to which they will be able to meet this competition is being determined in no small degree by the attitude being created among those who are being forced to use the trains now, and initiate more intensive supervision to insure that employees will so serve passengers as to tend to cause them to prefer the railways hereafter. There will be a tomorrow when the memories of today will count for much.

Railway Age—July 10, 1943

EVERY OFFICER and employee should read the editorial from The Railway Age which is reproduced in this advertisement and which will appear in the forthcoming issue of our Employees Magazine.

We are, we believe, one of the railroads on which "conditions are better." Let's keep it that way—in fact, let us all try to make our good record even better.

These are trying days for all of us. They are also trying days for a great many of our patrons, both old and new. There are, of course, unreasonable demands made by patrons, but they are relatively few. One unreasonable patron doesn't make all the public so.

There have been reported to us a few instances where some of our employees have adopted an unreasonable attitude in their dealings with patrons. That doesn't make all of us unreasonable, either.

We are conscious of the problem which will face the railroads when wartime restrictions are removed and other forms of transport will seek to take the traffic which we enjoy today. We intend to do everything possible now—and then—to uphold the general reputation for courtesy and friendly service which the majority of Boston and Maine employees have earned in many years of service to the traveling and the shipping public.

Friendliness and courtesy are two of our most valuable assets.

"There will be a tomorrow, when the memories of today will count for much."

Let us all—every officer and every employee—make sure that "memories" of the Boston and Maine are pleasant ones.

BOSTON *and* MAINE

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

U. S. Bombs Rome Military Target

Continued from Page 1

religious and cultural monuments such as the Vatican. The railroad marshalling yards which were attacked were described as "of greatest importance to the Italian war effort and in particular for the movement of German troops."

The leaflets which were dropped on the City prior to the bombs said the target areas marked for destruction were strictly military and that every effort would be made to avoid damage to civilian areas. They also advised Romans that the Fascist Government might itself arrange for damaging by bombs of nonmilitary sections in order to deceive them.

As an added guarantee that the fliers blast only military objectives, the raid was carried out in the full light of late morning. While the railroad yards were the only target named specifically in a War Department brief communiqué, other objectives in Rome and its vicinity were included.

It was subsequently disclosed at Allied Headquarters in North Africa, that Flying Fortresses, Liberators, Mitchells and Maurauders carried out the raid. The Flying Fortresses led the way and while they were attacking the San Lorenzo marshaling yards, which lie four miles from Vatican City, Liberators bombed the Littorio railway freight yards.

Simultaneously, hundreds of Marauders and Mitchells, escorted by Lightnings, began a lengthy attack on the Campino airdrome.

The Vatican is five miles from the main railroad area, and Rome's Forum is three miles away.

The airmen, who participated in the raid, were especially trained for weeks. They memorized maps of Rome to the smallest detail, aided by former residents of the Capital.

The war's initial attack on Rome followed closely the greatest aerial assault ever carried out in the Mediterranean theater—a daylight raid by more than 500 Allied bombers on July 17 on Naples, Italy's largest port and most important base for sending supplies and reinforcements to Sicily.

Church Property Hit, Rome Radio Claims

The Rome Radio broadcast the first Axis assertion that church property had been damaged by the bombing of Rome in the form of a Stefani dispatch which said Pope Pius had visited the Basilica of St. Lorenzo Fuori le Mura (outside the wall), "devastated this morning by bombs dropped by Anglo-Saxon aviators."

The broadcast said the Pope made a private visit to the Basilica at 6 p. m. and returned to Vatican City an hour later.

There was no word from any other source that the edifice had been damaged. This church is about 1,000 yards northeast of the railway yards which formed the prime objective of the Allied raid. Vatican City and St. Peter's are some four miles west of the station.

In a broadcast beamed to Spain and recorded by CBS, the Rome Radio referred to the church as "the Basilica of that great Spanish saint, San Lorenzo."

The Berlin Radio also lost little time in broadcasting alleged Vatican reaction. It said in a dispatch datelined Vatican City:

"Vatican and all clerical circles are greatly astounded at and disgusted with the enemy's attack on Rome Monday which, contrary to all assurances given the United States and Britain, has destroyed many residential houses in Rome."

There was nothing from any authorized or trustworthy source to show what the Vatican's reaction was.

In Belfast, Northern Ireland, Joseph Cardinal Macrory, Archbishop of Armagh and Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, was quoted as saying when informed of the bombing of Rome:

"It is very serious news and I am sorry to hear it."

Allied Headquarters in North Africa disclosed that the United States Seventh Army had captured Caltanissetta, in an eight-mile smash to split the enemy's front. Battle reports said Allied forces gained all along the front.

Edging up toward the Italian toe, the invasion host of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army burrowed relentlessly into local defenses protecting Catania on the Sicilian east coast, and pressed closer to that keystone of the enemy's position in all Central and Northeastern Sicily.

Dispatches reaching London said the Eighth Army apparently had reached the Gerbini zone with its nine satellite airfields. Gerbini is 13 miles west of Catania.

General Montgomery's men wrested some of the most important strong points of Catania's defenses from picked shock divisions of the German Army and reached a point within three miles of the City.

While these veterans were fighting the hardest battle of the Sicilian campaign, Canadian units, jabbing dangerously at the enemy's western flank where it is stretched in front of the roadless area of Mount Etna, were said in Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's communiqué to be gaining important ground "with skill and determination in difficult country."

These soldiers captured Piazza Armerina, 15 miles directly east of Caltanissetta.

In this tenth day of the Allied invasion, the combined forces had taken from the Axis approximately one third of all Sicily, the official war bulletin stated.

Following the capture of Agrigento and Porto Empedocle on the south coast, American troops of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., were driving northward, widening the gap between the enemy forces in Western and Eastern Sicily.

The capture of Caltanissetta, eight miles north of the previously reported northern point of American advance, gave the Allies a highly important town dominating a network of roads and railways running through Central Sicily. It is about 28 miles from the south coast, and only about 37 miles from the north coast.

Hardly 10 miles farther along to the northeast is Enna, described as the strategic center of the big island.

American Force Joined by Canadians

The Canadians and Americans gained contact after their captures of Caltanissetta and Piazza Armerina and both armies then turned north in a rapid advance upon Enna. Geographically it is almost the center of the island and it is the focal point of virtually every main highway cutting through that area.

The general line of the advance of the whole front was now approximately even, from the left flank where the Americans were attacking, through the center, where the Canadians were in action, to the right flank where the British were battling.

The line was an average distance of about 50 miles from the coast. And some Canadian units had advanced 20 miles in a single day.

Meanwhile, Axis prisoners captured in Sicily mounted to 35,000, or more than a tenth of the entire German and Italian force with which it is estimated Gen. Alfredo Guzzoni started his defense of the island. Of these, 23,000 were in American hands, and observers said the Italians were surrendering not as isolated groups but as organized army units. In one case an Italian company shot its German commander and gave up.

The most important moves were taking place on the eastern stretch of coast, however, where General Montgomery's troops had battered back strong German units in the confluence of three large rivers across the Catania Plain, thrown strong bridgeheads over the southernmost of these, and gained control of the estuary three miles south of their strategic objective.

Resistance south of Catania still was very strong, with German troops placed on each side of the Italians, it was stated, but the British gradually were widening their bridgehead across the river.

Allied bombers, besides upsetting the tranquility of Rome, took another severe cut at Catania, and American Lightning fighters made a brilliant kill of an entire formation of Junkers-52 transports used to ferry troops and supplies to Sicily.

The Allied communiqué said 15 of these transports were encountered over the Tyrrhenian Sea, and every one was shot down. The Sardinia and the island of Ustica, off Sicily's north coast.

Invasion Forces Cross Ocean Safely

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 19

Invasion forces to join American troops in North Africa in preparation for attacking Sicily were moved across the Atlantic without the loss of a man, the Navy reported today.

"During the eight months intervening the invasions of French Morocco and Sicily," the Navy reported, "ships under Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, shuttled back and forth across the ocean, moving troops of the U. S. Army to Africa."

The Navy also reported assignment of American warships to the British Mediterranean Fleet of Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Commander of Allied Naval Forces in the invasion operations.

Russia:

Nazis Pushed Back Toward Orel

Moscow dispatches said the Russian Army had overcome the German fluid defense near Orel.

As the battle reached the close of the second week of furious fighting along a 165-mile front, it found the Nazi Army, initiators of the offensive, rocking back under sledge-hammer blows of the Russian counterattack which threatened the German base and their hold on the vital Orel-Bryansk railway.

The Soviet midnight communiqué reported that the Red Army had advanced an additional four miles in one sector during the fighting July 18, capturing several villages and killing about 5,000 German troops.

The battle, which was intended by the Germans to pinch off the Kursk salient and straighten out the line, continued to pile up heavy losses in the Nazi armored and air divisions, the Russians said. They announced they had knocked out 78 tanks and 137 planes on July 17 and said an incomplete check showed 20 more tanks destroyed July 18 to bring German losses to the staggering total of approximately 3,500 tanks and 2,000 planes in the past two weeks.

Russian communiqués have indicated during the past two days that Red Army troops were advancing steadily, if somewhat slower, despite adverse weather conditions. Their reports of the fighting showed that the Germans were nipping that the Soviet flanks and melting back in the face of determined Red Army mechanized attack.

The midnight Russian war bulletin said the Russians succeeded in breaking in behind the retreating Germans in several instances and that German prisoners reported that the Nazi command, mindful of what happened at Stalingrad, is apprehensive of flank blows which will result in Nazi detachments being cut off and surrounded.

In other cases it was reported that Russian tanks were driving deep in the German rear. One Red Army armored unit engaged a German force four times its strength wrecking two tanks and routing the rest, it was said.

The Soviet communiqué gave major attention to the Orel section of the front where the major Russian gains have been registered in this, their first, summer offensive.

The area around Belgorod at the southern end of the salient, where Field Marshal Günther von Kluege made a few small gains in the early days of the fighting, was the scene of intensified clashes between scouting parties, the communiqué said.

The Soviet bulletin did not identify the exact locality of the gains, but Russian dispatches during the past two days have indicated that the Red Army is within 15 miles of Orel in some localities and even closer to the Orel-Bryansk railway.

CBS said it recorded a London Radio report which reported that the Red Army was only 10 miles north of the main highway and railroad between Orel and Bryansk and that supply trains are already under fire of Soviet reconnaissance parties.

The Berlin Radio said that Russian troops launched a violent offensive July 18 in the Velikie Luki sector northwest of Moscow and on the Neva River near Leningrad with support from heavy artillery fire. The Germans said they had thrown back the Red Army inflicting serious losses including the destruction of 33 Soviet tanks.

British King Greets Newspaperman

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King George Shakes Hands With R. Maillard Stead

Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor during the recent royal tour of North Africa. While accompanying the King, Mr. Stead represented all the newspapers of the United States.

Allied Bombardiers Memorize Rome Map

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 19

Allied bombardiers and pilots memorized a huge map of Rome down to its smallest detail during many weeks of training in preparation for the aerial attack on the Eternal City, it was disclosed today.

It was also disclosed by Allied officials that Fascist authorities have built a number of high-powered generating plants, which are considered legitimate targets, so close to religious and cultural centers that their vibrations can be felt within the holy precincts.

South Pacific:

Japanese Ships Mauled by Allies

Allied airplanes and surface ships battered Japanese shipping in the Solomon Islands over the week end as American troops increased their pressure on Munda with attacks on enemy positions near that key air base.

United States warships beat back two more attempts to run supplies to the besieged Munda garrison on New Georgia Island. Two destroyer flotillas, the first of three ships, the second of six, were intercepted west of Kolombangara Island and were forced to retreat northward. One destroyer was believed to have been sunk and hits were scored on three others.

A powerful aerial force, described by a spokesman as almost as strong as the 200-plane armada that sank seven Japanese ships and shot down 49 planes in the Buin-Faisi area on July 17, struck again at the remnants of enemy shipping in that harbor and pounded the nearby Kahili airdrome. Thirteen Zeros were shot down. A cargo ship was sunk and two destroyers and another merchantman were damaged.

The raid was made by four-engined Liberators and torpedo and dive bombers with a strong fighter escort. Four of our planes failed to return.

Allied planes scored another victory over New Guinea on July 18. Greatly outnumbered, our fighters slammed into a formation of 50 enemy aircraft, shot down 2 fighters, probably destroyed 4 others, and damaged 2 more—all without loss to themselves.

Sharp patrol clashes were reported from the Salamaua sector. Australian jungle fighters captured Japanese positions near Mount Tambu and Orodubi. Japanese counterattacks were repulsed. The ground action was supported by bombers and fighters which skimmed the tree tops, pinning the Japanese to their holes in the jungle.

Official reports from Admiral William F. Halsey's command gave few details about the progress of the battle for Munda. But for the first time the communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters mentioned American ground forces attacking the airdrome area.

The Americans, late reports said, were advancing despite heavy rains which have turned the jungle battle area into bogs in which even heavy-duty tractors scarcely are able to move. The Japanese are using their usual jungle tactics at Munda—incessant infiltration at night by small patrols armed with automatic weapons, firecrackers, and other noise-making devices. The enemy is killing few Americans, but his activities make sleep and rest almost impossible.

In the latest attempts to supply Munda, the Japanese sent three destroyers southward on July 16. United States warships challenged them off Kolombangara late that night and scored hits on all three. One was believed to have sunk. Early on July 18 six more Japanese destroyers, apparently heading for New Georgia, were met by light American surface craft in the same waters. A torpedo hit was made on one destroyer and the enemy broke off the engagement.

Continent:

RAF Hits Airports And Axis Shipping

British bombers and fighter planes attacked enemy airport facilities in France and shipping off the Netherland coast on the night of July 18 for the second time in 24 hours, the British Air ministry announced.

Swift Mosquito planes on intruder patrols over northwest Germany and enemy-occupied territory attacked and damaged 10 locomotives and bombed railway targets near Dieppe.

Green Bids A. F. of L. Buy $500,000,000 of Bonds

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The American Federation of Labors' 6,000,000 members were called upon yesterday by A. F. of L. President William Green to purchase $500,000,000 of war bonds between now and Labor Day.

Launching a "labor for victory" program, Mr. Green urged central labor unions and state federations of labor in 850 cities to organize special war bond drives to climax the 1943 Labor Day observance.

Defense at Munda Airfield Only a Delaying Engagement

Continued from Page 1

of mass weight and numbers. A 24-hour artillery barrage combined with naval air shelling aimed to decimate the enemy. Yesterday dive bombers capable of carrying nearly one ton of bombs each plastered Munda and combined naval [destroyers and cruisers] and artillery fire amounted to between 500 and 600 tons each in the past 10 days.

At the moment as I sit here in the jungle a forward line of heavy artillery is whistling through the air while dog-fights and dive-bombing are plainly visible and audible.

The character of the fighting has been typically jungle. During the daytime we advance virtually without opposition. At one point on July 7 our force encountered a company of Japanese rear-guarders armed with about eight machine guns and 60 rifles. With mortars and grenades, these were easily disposed of in a short time.

Nighttime is the truly horrible part of the fighting. Japanese who retire in the daytime return at night and filter bivouacs, jumping into foxholes with our men and fighting with knives. The enemy, beating sticks and imitating bird calls, which is its own method of communication, walk through widely-known trails. They come upon one of our foxholes and say in perfect English and slang, "Hey, Bud, break out the automatic weapons."

Enemy Ruse Fails

United States troops don't fire at nighttime, for that is what the enemy wants so he can locate the fire and toss grenades at the Americans. The only method of combatting such nighttime tactics is to lay awake all night with knife or machete ready to pounce first on any man approaching.

Such enemy action is designed only to harass and demoralize. While it succeeded at first, now the men are becoming more adept in combatting this form of warfare. We sleep or lie in foxholes covered with tent canvas on the level ground.

The fact we crossed the Barike River a quarter of the way on the trail to Munda is evidence the enemy is not yet opposing heavily. While it was thought the enemy would set up mass opposition at the Munda airport, it does not seem probable now.

Already there are indications the enemy is withdrawing toward the hills from the airport for a fight after the airport is taken with relative ease. At the same time it is apparent the enemy is reinforcing Munda and Kolombangara across Kula Gulf, as evidenced by naval actions which intercepted a reinforcing enemy task force.

Italy's Underground: How It Goes to Work

Continued from Page 1

became alarmed at the course along which it it has led the nation, includes many wealthy persons who are beginning to fear the consequences of the overthrow of Fascism less than they fear the consequences of upholding it. Self-interest tends to make them averse to a violent revolution of any kind, especially one backed by leftist elements. In the second group there also are reported to be Roman Catholics who are said to fear that a revolution might bring an anticlerical government of the type established by the Spanish Republic. "The Hour is Come" organization which distributed leaflets in Northern Italy is believed to have originated in some circle in the second group.

The third section—comprising opposition to leaders within the Fascist Party itself—is one about which it is impossible to estimate the strength, but it is finding considerable common ground with the conservative elements already mentioned. This section has imposed a strain in the regime weakened by external disaster and internal mismanagement.

There have been no signs of open opposition to Fascism from the second group beyond the leaflet incident referred to. It covers many shades of political opinion and includes many people in office. It is thought that this group would be willing to accept a monarchy really based on constitutional lines or a republic established in conformity with popular desires.

The third group, overlapping the second, so far has confined itself to literary activities by the more moderate Fascist elements, putting forward views at variance with those of Carlo Scorza, Party Secretary, and leaders who have been brought to office during Party changes since January of this year.

Explosive Element

The fourth group, the relatively large and explosive student body in Italy, has shown itself out of sympathy with Signor Scorza and other strong-arm men on various issues. A collision between students and police might touch off wirespread trouble during which elements of the other groups could give some practical expression of their sympathies. These sympathies are conditioned by the disaster they see looming up on their doorstep as the Allied armies march across Sicily and Allied planes drop destruction by day and night on the Italian mainland as well as on the island which Italy is fast losing.

Organized opposition that would have to be overcome in order to dislodge the existing regime is too tough to encourage any wishful thinking on the subject. For not only does the Fascist Party control the militia and secret police—probably the most efficient Fascist organization of all—but is a last resort it could call on the armed forces. This it undoubtedly would be reluctant to do because, apart from other weighty considerations, such a move would mean the accession to power of generals who know better than most persons how the military odds now are stacked against Italy.

In theory, Italy is a constitutional monarchy with representative institutions. In practice, the people are unable to make their wishes felt at all. Members of the local representative bodies are nominees of the Fascist Government and, in particular, of Mussolini who wields dictatorial powers at the same time, as hundreds of thousands of prisoners captured by the Allies have made clear, the Italian people as a whole have no heart for this war which now threatens to overwhelm them in the homeland.

The Roosevelt-Churchill message offering a reconstructed unity, the hope of occupying "a respected place in the family of European nations" is likely to spur the Italian people toward the only action that can enable them to "live for Italy and for civilization" instead of the alternative defined in the message as "to die for Hitler and Mussolini."

But that action is not anticipated until military pressure on the Italians becomes more acute.

157 More Helena Survivors Rescued in Enemy Waters

Continued from Page 1

more than a week slept once again without fear of molestation.

"It was an impudent thing to do, running up there," the commander of the protecting destroyer fleet said on his return, "but it was well worth while."

"The Helena's men were fighting men."

The commander explained that the force of destroyers—converted four pipers now known as APD's or destroyer transports—penetrated northward deep into the Japanese Solomons.

"We Americans do more than most other people to rescue our fighting men," he continued. "I am very happy our mission succeeded as smoothly as it did without interference from the enemy." He crossed his fingers and grinned. "We were lucky."

Having been aboard one of the rescue boats, the writer can attest that during the entire period spent practically at a standstill off the enemy island, there were constant enemy contacts on our instruments.

While we were waiting for the return of our landing boats from the beach—humorously so-called—a Japanese bomber came over and dropped a stick of explosives across the stern of one of the destroyers, but the blast apparently did no damage.

At another point an enemy float biplane passed barely 100 feet above our ship, but the moon ducked behind a black cloud at that moment, and we were unmolested.

The rescue boats were in charge of Ensign Rollo H. Nuckles of Kansas City, Mo., erstwhile University of California drama student. Lowered from the destroyers, they slid noiselessly at snail's pace into the coral outcroppings, feeling their way through the dark passages.

Then the moon rose to its full and silhouetted each ship, making it a perfect target for planes. The minutes rolled into an hour and passed beyond. Aboard the destroyer all eyes were glued to binoculars leveled on the shore.

Finally a deep sigh was heard through our ship. Tiny black specks showed ahead of white wakes, and the boats hove into view.

Alongside, men scrambled aboard quickly and were taken to the galleys where Chief Cook Harley Moore, a veteran navy man from Alma, Neb., had ready huge cauldrons of soup and coffee and cocoa with sandwiches, scrambled eggs and other foods for the semi-famished Helena survivors.

There were some unlooked for arrivals among them—16 Chinese, residents of the island for five years. They included three women and four tiny, slant-eyed doll-like tots. It is doubtful if any of the cruiser's survivors were any happier than these Cantonese, who had lived in constant terror of Japanese raiding parties.

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India Tightening Control All Along Economic Front

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, July 19—Conscious of the major part India must play in the approaching offensive operations against Japan, the Government is tightening its economic controls all along the line.

Vigorous action is being taken in many directions to combat inflationary tendencies, to reduce prices, and regulate distribution of necessities. There is no inflation in India in the sense of entirely uncontrolled expansion in currency bases of worthless paper backing such as existed in countries of Central Europe after World War I. There is little disequilibrium in the budgets of the Central or Provincial Governments, the whole expenditure, including military expenditure, is being covered by taxation and borrowing.

The financial problem of the future lies in the ever-increasing accumulation of Sterling credits in London, representing United Nations' expenditure in India, and resulting in a mounting volume of rupees in circulation almost impossible to take off by taxation or to cover by direct borrowing.

This expansion of currency, combined with the inevitable wartime scarcity of consumers goods, constitutes a danger which the Governments are now making every effort to meet. They are increasing taxation as fast as possible, and urging Provincial and State Governments to do the same in their own constitutional sphere. They are also expediting the process of collection as in the case of excess profits tax.

Efforts are being made to adjust a loan program so as to make attractive different classes of investors.

An intensified small-savings drive throughout the country is contemplated, and already under way in the United Provinces and elsewhere. The National War Front will play a prominent part in this connection.

Markets Closed Down

In order to eliminate speculation in the future, markets have been closed down in raw cotton, yarn and cloth, oil seeds, and bullion. Drastic control is being exercised over issues of new capital.

Explaining the meaning of this control, the Government has stated with the present serious shortage of many essential goods and services, that available supplies should go to industrialists whose enterprises directly assist in the war effort or will be in a position to product essential consumers goods at an early date. No new luxury industries will be allowed. The Government's view is that control will serve present conditions.

Consent to issue capital to enterprises intended to produce after the war will only be given under very restricted conditions.

On the side of expenditure the Government has decided to allow no civil capital works unless absolutely required, ARP programs have ben cut down, and all nonessential Government expenditure is to be eliminated.

Production Encouraged

On the side of production the Central Government is trying in every way to encourage and assist the Provincial and State Government's food production campaigns, and has also announced an intention to attempt to correct the present shortage of consumer goods in the matter of prices, and direct control has been established in the case of cotton and sugar, and the process is likely to be extended as rapidly as is possible.

Finally, because the psychological factor plays a large part, and fear of inflation is often the most potent cause of inflation, various measures are being adopted such as sending a well-known nonofficial economic expert to tour the whole country in order to discuss problems, obtain information and reassure local leaders' opinions.

Hatch Advises That U. S. Pay For Campaigns

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Legislation under which the Treasury would pay the cost of political campaigns for Federal offices may be sponsored by Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico.

Senator Hatch, author of the Act banning pernicious political activities by government officials and employees, said in an interview that he is attempting to draft such a measure. He is "not satisfied," he said, with the present limitations on contributions, adding that the only way to end abuses may lie in outlawing all private donations.

"The people pay the costs of these campaigns in one way or another, anyhow," he said, "and the financing might as well be done directly out of the Treasury where regulations can be enforced and the amount of expenditures limited."

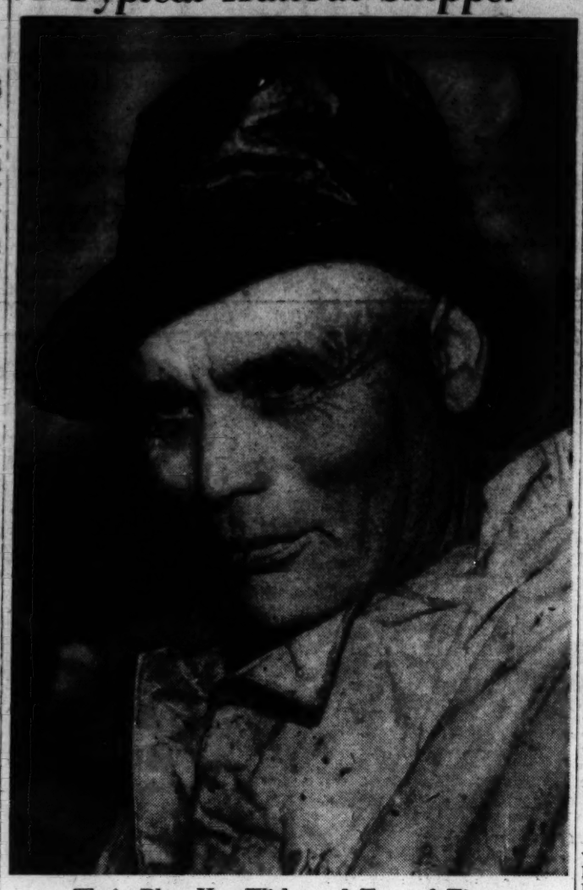
Senator Hatch said he concurred in the view expressed by the Senate Committee, headed by Senator Ernest W. McFarland (D) of Arizona, which investigated the 1942 campaigns, that "despite state and federal laws the limitations placed on expenditures for campaign purposes have been largely ineffective."

The law now permits a Senate candidate to spend up to $25,000 and a House candidate up to $5,000. The money spent for filing fees, for the candidate's personal travel and subsistence, for stationery, postage, writing, printing (except on billboards and in newspapers), for distributing letters, circulars or posters or for telephone and telegraph bills is not counted.

The McFarland Committee reported that in the 1942 campaign for 36 Senate seats 170 candidates had total expenditures of $800,390 in 33 states, of which $470,757 was spent in the primaries.

While the law now limits expenditures of national political committees to $3,000,000 a year, Senator Hatch said that if campaigns were financed directly through the Treasury this amount should be cut to $1,000,000.

Typical Halibut Skipper



Their Plan Has Withstood Test of Time

Fishermen operate in the North Pacific under a treaty between the United States and Canada made nearly 20 years ago for the restoration of the then depleted halibut industry.

Pacific Halibut Group Offers Pattern for Postwar Planners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

Postwar planners and peace table conferees will find a pattern for the adjustment of international problems in the method applied to the North Pacific halibut industry by the International Fisheries Commission. The plan is highly recommended by the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission to groups and even nations looking for a pattern for getting on together.

It is not a theory but an accomplishment. Any Canadian or American halibut fisherman, bending to his task, slithering his catch of large gray and white fish from the hold of his schooner to the dock, knows that this year's abundant and unrationed supply for military and civilian needs is not happenstance but is made possible because, nearly 20 years ago, the Governments of Canada and the United States negotiated a treaty for the restoration of the then depleted halibut fishery.

The program for restoring a fishery was a simple one. It began with the painstaking study of the halibut and the assembling of facts impartially and thoroughly. From this basis of facts, which took close to seven years to collect, the fishery has been regulated ever since with no need of cultivation since, without artificial depletion, the fishery has restocked itself.

Because they see the value of this plan, deepsea fishermen, fishermen's unions, boat owners and halibut operators of two nation have co-operated for a decade in a program which has meant restraint and strict laws applied to their fishing privileges.

How it has been accomplished was told by Miller Freeman, one of the first members of the International Fisheries Commission, at a recent meeting of the Regional Planning Board, who said, "One thing that made our work successful was that we did not attempt to regulate until a thorough investigation had been made. We never attempted to impose our views but invited various fishermen's organizations to send their representatives to sit in with us. The only thing that would have kept them from co-operating was fear—fear of the unknown, but knowing the facts they were not afraid to work along with us."

Mr. Freeman concluded: "When we had facts we had a complete picture upon which to base regulation. Personnally, I believe that this principle applied to other problems might be pretty successful." He observed that there was never a dissenting opinion among the American and Canadian Commissioners. Edward W. Allen, who succeeded Mr. Freeman on the Commission, said that in his experience, too, every decision to date has been unanimous. He added: "Conclusions have just seemed to follow upon the factual basis."

Almost incidental to this line of logical human behavior, the fishery has been restored. Ten years ago, when regulation began, the catch, on an unrestricted basis, was 40,000,000 pounds. This season the take is 52,000,000 on a sustained yield basis. Ten years ago it was a matter of catch all that could be caught; this year it is a "take" from the well stocked banks leaving plenty for the rebuilding of stock. It was harder work then, took more gear and boats and men; today with less manpower and gear the take is greater in less time. The Pacific fishery supplies 70 per cent of the world's halibut.

The Fisheries Commission is made up of two Americans and two Canadians who serve without pay. With Mr. Allen the other American member is Charles E. Jackson; the Canadian members are G. W. Nickerson and H. A. Whitmore. Following the altogether profitable example of halibut conservation the Fraser River sockeye salmon fishery is now in the hands of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission who are building up a basis of facts before the fishery comes under regulation.

Back of the Commissioners are the fact-finding physical scientists who operate in the Commission laboratory on the University of Washington campus. The laboratory is staffed almost equally with research and clerical workers from either nation. Dr. W. F. Thompson, under whose direction the halibut study was brought to success, is now directing the salmon study and Mr. H. A. Dunlop, Canadian, is now Director of the halibut study. Both Mr. Dunlop and Mr. F. H. Bell, Acerican, have been with the Commission since the first halibut in the Pacific was tagged. The study continues, for there must be a continuous gathering of facts upon which to base regulation of the fishery.

Political Seers Declare War To Affect G.O.P. '44 Chances

Continued from Page 1

ation of Labor chiefs to bring his 600,000 miners back into the A. F. of L. fold, where pro-Republican line should be strengthened.

5. Republicans moving toward showdown on isolation issue, with Willkie challenge to Chicago Publisher McCormick; anti-isolationists organizing in New York; and prospect of ultimate world-collaboration plank satisfactory to most groups.

Unwanted Election

The 1944 presidential contest has been dubbed "the election nobody wants." Save for the quadrennial election specified by the Constitution it probably would be postponed till after the war. Already politics play an important part in the Washington scene, and their influence will grow till November, 1944.

Long range presidential forecasting difficulties are enhanced at every point by the war. For example:

Will 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 members of the armed forces have ballots next year?

Will millions of war workers who have changed states, register and vote?

An answer "yes" to the above questions probably would mean an advantage to Roosevelt. Young people and industrial workers have shown a tendency to support Roosevelt. If the answer it "no," it might help the Republicans.

Washington, as of this date, generally thinks Mr. Roosevelt will seek a fourth term; almost certainly if the European phase of the war is going on; less certainly if it is finished.

Effect of War on Hitler

If the war on Germany still continues at election time, war support, it is widely assumed, would help the Roosevelt ticket. By the same token, victory in Europe and prospect of Pacific victory, prior to election would, it is widely believed, allow release of gathering civilian discontent over war restrictions, controls and fumblings of the New Deal, and aid Republican chances.

Some political observers believe this would be so evident that Mr. Roosevelt would not seek a fourth term, but would rest on his laurels, perhaps to the discomfiture of anti-Roosevelt Party members. Short of Mr. Roosevelt, it is believed here, Democratic chances under almost any other candidate would be extremely slim.

It is not thought here the Pacific War will be finished by the fall election of 1944, even though the German War might. Rightly or wrongly it is assumed that the political effect of a continuing Pacific War would be less overwhelming than the present situation, believed to play somewhat into the hands of the Democrats.

Mr. Spangler's thesis that the Republicans are in the ascendancy rests on (A) recent election returns in the Sixth Congressional District in Missouri; (B) state highway commissioner contest in Michigan and other minor state officers; (C) strong Republican showing, despite defeat, in Chicago mayoralty campaign; (D) election of a Republican Mayor in Baltimore for first time in 16 years; (E) Gallup Poll of June 12, indicating 3 per cent Republican gains in labor, and 5 per cent among farm voters, since 1940.

Does Not Take in South

Mr. Spangler makes no mention of a Gallup Poll published yesterday purporting to show 17,000,000 voters on the Democratic side, compared to 14,000,000 on the Republican side. Presumably these figures were issued too late for inclusion.

Mr. Spangler charges that Gallup past mistakes "have been largely on the side of the New Deal."

Mr. Spangler's figures omit the South, and deal only with "the 38 northern States."

He finds "an almost entire lack of White House leadership and administration in Washington" and a public reaction to "the confusion and chaos into which the country has been plunged domestically with the New Deal imposing its social experiments and the fourth term ambitions into the war effort."

While many political observers are not greatly impressed by Mr. Spangler's statistical evidence, they reach substantially the same conclusion by other means.

There is a widespread intuitive belief here that the New Deal has been slipping, and that recent Washington developments have told heavily against it.

With war developments the probable dominating factor, however, predictions as to 1944 are infrequent.

Huge Navy on Money Saved

A navy of 15 battleships, 50 cruisers, 130 destroyers and eight aircraft carriers could be bought with the money saved by clothes rationing in Britain in two years.

Traffic Dispute Ends in Slaying

KANSAS CITY, July 19 (AP)—Louis G. Lower was fatally shot yesterday when he challenged the authority of a man attempting to direct traffic at the busy Union Station plaza.

Detective Inspector Edward J. Larson said Clyde Souders, whom he identified as a war plant guard and former police clerk, is being held in jail. No charges have been filed.

The detective inspector said Corporal Harold Johnson of St. Paul and several other witnesses agreed on this account of the slaying:

Mr. Lower, Manager of the Municipal Auditorium and one of the wreckers of Tom Pendergast's Democratic machine, stopped his car at a traffic light.

Mr. Souders, in his guard's uniform, motioned Mr. Lower to back up and stop at the curb. Mr. Lower alighted, asking Mr. Souders by what authority he was directing traffic. He reached toward Mr. Souders' badge and Mr. Souders fired. The bullet struck Mr. Lower in the chest.

Inspector Larson said the war plant guard admitted he'd had two or three highballs. Sergeant Charles Welch, head of the Homicide Division, said Mr. Souders was drunk when taken into custody.

Captain Reinicke Becomes Commodore of N. Y. Port

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—The Commandant of the Third Naval District announced yesterday that Capt. Frederick G. Reinicke, Port Director, has been promoted to Commodore.

He became the first officer in the Third Naval District to assume that rank, out of use since 1899 and revived last April.

Commodore Reinicke since 1939 has been Director of the Port of New York, which operates the Navy transport service and the convoying and routing of all merchant vessels out of the Port.

Western Loggers Strike Because of Meat Lack

LEWISTON, Idaho, July 19 (AP)—More than half the 115-man crew of the Potlach Forest, Inc., logging camp, protesting what a spokesman termed the "noncooperation of the Spokane Office of Price Administration District Office," refused to work until they get more meat.

"It is not only the P. F. I. camps which are having trouble with their men over the supply of meat, but other camps in the Spokane area as well," said the spokesman, Harold McKenzie of the American Federation of Labor Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union.

Eastern G.O.P. Bloc Backs World Unity

Continued from Page 1

program and recruit as many new members as possible.

2. Organize down to the precincts in every State in the Union, except perhaps the "Solid South."

3. Conduct an extensive campaign of information education for the millions of Republican voters in this country who are not sure at this time what kind of foreign policy we should have.

4. Call upon the Republican Council of 49 to issue immediately at least a general statement calling for international co-operation.

5. Call on he Republican members of Congress immediately after the reconvening of Congress to vote for a resolution pledging American co-operation in world affairs. This will relieve the anxieties of our Allies, who fear that the Republicans after winning the election will revert to isolationism as we did in 1920—and there is a real fear among them that we will do just this.

6. Support for nomination next spring, Republican Congressional and Senatorial candidates who favor a program of international co-operation.

7. Support for the 1944 Republican National Convention such delegates as will favor a strong forthright statement for such a program, and, more important, nominate an able candidate for President, who, if elected, will unequivocally carry out that pledge. We must not straddle, as in 1920, nor nominate another Harding in 1944.

Advisory Council Now Active

Set up coincidentally in May—with the appointment of Republican National Chairman Harrison E. Spangler's Advisory Council, of Republican Governors, Members of Congress and Party officers to survey the postwar planning field as preliminary to the 1944 presidential convention—the Watson Committee is now a going concern organized through recognized Party leaders and active Republicans. Its National Vice-Chairman is Mrs. Lorena Hahn, of Omaha, Nebraska, Past National President of the American Legion's Women's Auxiliary. Its premier fiscal backer thus far, Mr. Watson revealed at a press conference yesterday, is Dennison B. Hull, Chicago manufacturer and architect.

MacNider Urged For G. O. P. Race

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 19

The name of Hanford MacNider was injected yesterday into speculation over possible "dark horse" entries for the Republican presidential nomination.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of Dakota advanced the suggestion that if the choice had to be made at this time, Mr. MacNider, with his military record, would make "an ideal candidate." He proposed, however, that even the type of candidate the Republicans should pick "must await developments along the war and home fronts."

The Association is uncommitted to any candidate in the oncoming bid for national Party standard-bearer, but its gauge of availability is generally regarded as more nearly fitting the measurements of Wendell L. Willkie, with his advocacy of world interdependence, than any of the other Party figures thus far to the fore.

Delegates to today's conference add New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey and West Virginia to the list of Party organization support that now takes in the Midwest sweep of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Owns to Being Pressure Group

"Frankly, we are a pressure group within the Party," Mr. Watson declared. "Real American co-operation to be effective," he stressed, "must consist not merely of glittering generalities, but must be a concrete and workable program which will provide for a Council of Nations, This Council of Nations, with the United Nations as a nucleus, must prevent by force, if necessary, the rise of new forms of aggression and remove the causes of war by the peaceful solution of world-wide economic and social problems. . . ."

Senator Austin, in his challenge for a strong party stand on foreign policy, pictured the main postwar goal as "general co-operation of such vigor as to make certain that the opportunity now presented . . . will be transmuted into permanent guarantees of security," the foundation of which was prosecution of the war to conclusive victory.

"I place second in order disarmament and disorganization of the armed forces of the Axis," he continued; "third, disqualification of Germany, Italy, and Japan to construct facilities for the manufacture of implements of war; fourth, administration of firm retributive justice by punishment of the leaders in crime and brutality; fifth, occupation of the lands of the Axis with forces to carry out the program of security; sixth, provision and maintenance of armed forces at home, united with corresponding forces in each of the United Nations, to maintain peace and order."

McNutt Says He Will Prepare For Forced Labor If Called On

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, said today he would have a compulsory labor draft bill ready "if and when it seems necessary and the Administration is ready to press for national service."

There have been hints that the Administration was giving renewed consideration to asking such legislation when Congress reconvenes in September. Mr. McNutt told a press conference that the WMC is "working on" the subject now, as it has before.

"It's a matter of being ready when a need arises," he said, declining to express his views further.

Mr. McNutt said he had received "no complaint" that "lack of manpower" contributed to failure of war production to make hoped-for gains in May and June. He remarked in this connection that the WMC has no jurisdiction over strikes.

Asked about recruitment of Wacs and Waves, he said the WMC was opposed to intensive recruitment for these branches of the armed forces in areas of critical labor shortage.

A satisfactory settlement on this has been reached by the armed forces and the WMC, he said, adding that the WMC would seek to help recruit women for the military branches where it would not interfere with war production.

Meanwhile, he said draft boards had been ordered to take up the cases of men who have left the essential jobs for which they were released from the armed services. Because of the number of men who left such jobs, the armed forces now furlough men for industrial work rather than give them outright releases, and thus retain a measure of control.

Mr. McNutt said the WMC Management-Labor Committee is considering a plea of the railroad industry for exemption from some provisions of the programs restricting movement from one employer to another. Railroad spokesmen contended the WMC programs were hampering carriers in obtaining needed labor. Mr. McNutt said no other industry had made complaint.

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The Home Forum

"And not be weary"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE ACTIVE WORLD of today—a world increasingly overburdened with tasks demanding accomplishment—many are finding themselves with new duties on their hands, new responsibilities, and in addition, concern for those now far from home, and for their welfare.

To the many confronted with these or similar circumstances, there is reliable assurance that they need not be overpowered, nor even slowed up, by the present day's demands. In the days of the Old Testament prophets, Isaiah (40:28) exhorted the people of Israel, **"The Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary."** And he concluded with the assurance, **"They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; they shall walk, and not faint."**

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The prophet's conclusion that those who wait on God shall have strength abounding is likewise the message of Christian Science. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 183), **"Obedience to Truth gives man power and strength."** Here is the message of cheer to the world today, as was Isaiah's in his time. In reality, neither the number of one's years nor the amount of his physical strength determines his freedom from weakness and fatigue. If we are obedient to God, infinite Truth, we are the possessors of strength and power. What then is "obedience to Truth"? What is it to "wait upon the Lord"?

The dictum of Scripture, that God created man in His image and likeness, is the basis of our reasoning. Obedience to Truth, God, means acceptance of this fact, and not of the false suggestion that we are material creatures, hence liable to exhaustion. Can the creator be found lacking in strength and power? Can, then, His perfect image and likeness, that which expresses Him, lack vigor and endurance? In the New Testament, James speaks of an unchanging God, "with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning" (1:17). God's child, then, the expression of His being, is in reality not strong or weak by turns, refreshed or fatigued, serene or cast down by circumstances. Rather does he reflect unchangingly an unchanging God.

To "wait upon the Lord" is to look to Him as our source of strength and to hold in abeyance all temptation to think that of ourselves we are strong enough to perform any amount of given tasks or too weak to do so. **"Our sufficiency is of God,"** said Paul (II Corinthians 3:5).

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That God does give power to the faint, when they wait upon, that is, worship Him understandingly, was proved in the writer's experience. A week end much needed for rest and spiritual refreshment had to be devoted unexpectedly to increased duties with no rest gained and no time for study. Monday morning, back at the office and confronted with a full schedule and additional activities extending into the evening, it was realized that there must be a complete change of the physical condition if he were to remain at his desk even during the forenoon. So there was a sincere turning away from the inharmonious condition of extreme fatigue and mental weariness, and a wholehearted surrender to Mind's supremacy. Acknowledgment was made that God does not faint and is never weary, and the accompanying conclusion was established that man therefore cannot be fatigued. Further, it was asserted that the all-acting Mind, and not a material mechanism called the human body, is the source of action. Late that evening, the writer suddenly recalled the extremity of early morning. He had been so completely freed from the exhaustion as to become unaware of it.

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On page 518 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: **"God rests in action. Imparting has not impoverished, can never impoverish, the divine Mind. No exhaustion follows the action of this Mind, according to the apprehension of divine Science."** That which tires mankind is the false belief that they are of themselves doing something, expending strength and energy that belong to them because of physicality. As men have learned to rely on Spirit, God, for endurance and support, they have observed that their obedient reliance frees them from burdens, whether physical or mental, and from weariness of heart and body.

No increase of material responsibilities can deplete the Almighty, since matter is unknown to Mind. It follows, therefore, that we have but to claim our birthright as the sons of God to begin to rise into untiring strength and glad endurance.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Nostalgia

A sea-gull, slowly flying high
Into the darkened eastern sky,
Awakes the longing, half suppressed,
For sight of spray from the curling crest,
For the breath of keen-edged winds that reach
Out of the east across the beach,
Urging the waves with lusty hand,
Speeding the tumbling ride to land.

A sea-gull, slowly flying high
Crossing the roof-encumbered sky,
Transforms the traffic's throb and beat,
And, clear within the narrow street,
I hear again the distant roar
Where swirling currents scour the shore,
And in the crowded city stand
Alone, as on that lonely strand.

ALAN W. THWAITES

For the student, the Christian Science Sentinel is invaluable in keeping abreast of daily problems and progress. Editorials, articles, and testimonies of healing illustrate the practical application of Christian Science; and each copy contains current news and information, such as replies to criticisms in the world press, announcements of church dedications, Items of Interest, Sunday School Notes and Comments, and "Signs of the Times." The convenient pocket size of the Sentinel makes it handy to carry in pocket or purse Price, $3.50 a year; single copy, 10c. Order from any Christian Science Reading Room or Circulation Representative, or direct from the Publishing Society.

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Summer Showers

Apollo drives his rearing horses round
The ever-darkening sky; their clattering heels
Strike sparks of fire; the hollow hills resound
Under the rumble of his chariot wheels.

Along the edge of earth, clouds lift their plumes
Of purple and the wind is cool again,
As suddenly one western star illumes
The twilight, fresh and fragrant after rain.

BAYKA RUSSELL

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

A GREEK HYDRIA FROM THE SIXTH CENTURY, B. C.

THE HYDRIA was commonly used by the ancient Greeks for holding and carrying water. This decorated hydria was made in the sixth century, in which epoch the Greeks were manufacturing black-figured pottery. The vases were red orange, the color of clay, the decoration was drawn on the surface, and the figures were then filled in with black wash. The lines were accentuated with a pointed tool, incising the surface.

These are the early vases, sometimes called primitive. Later the process was altered, the figures were drawn against a black background and the lines were more graceful. However, the very limitation of the black-figured pottery seems at times an enhancement. The stiff forms prove to be decorative in their primitive flatness, and better suited to the surface of the vase.

Shown here are four Greek women carrying hydriae on their heads. One supports her burden with her hand, but the others seem confident of their balancing ability. Such a frieze of figures is not uncommon among ancient drawings and paintings. So may ancient processions have participated in a ritual ceremony.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"ΚΑΙ ΔΕΝ ΘΕΛΟΥΣΙΝ ΑΠΟΚΑΜΕΙ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Εἰς τὸν ἐνεργὸν κόσμον τῆς σήμερον—κόσμον ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον ὑπερβαρυνόμενον μὲ ἔργα ἀπαιτοῦντα ἐπιτέλεσιν—πολλοὶ εὑρίσκουν ἑαυτοὺς μὲ νέα καθήκοντα εἰς τὰς χεῖράς των, νέας εὐθύνας, καὶ ἐπιπλέον, μὲ φροντίδα διὰ τοὺς μακρὰν τοῦ οἴκου εὑρισκομένους, καὶ διὰ τὴν εὐημερίαν αὐτῶν.

Εἰς τοὺς πολλοὺς πού ἀντιμετωπίζονται μὲ αὐτὰς καὶ παρομοίας περιπτώσεις, ὑπάρχει ἀξιόπιστος διαβεβαίωσις ὅτι δὲν χρειάζονται νὰ καταβληθοῦν μηδὲ νὰ ἐπιβραδυνθοῦν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀπαιτήσεων τῆς σήμερον. Εἰς τὰς ἡμέρας τῶν προφητῶν τῆς Παλαιᾶς Διαθήκης, ὁ Ἰσαΐας (40:28) προέτρεψε τὸν λαὸν τοῦ Ἰσραήλ, "Ὁ Ποιητὴς τῶν ἄκρων τῆς γῆς, δὲν ἀτονεῖ, καὶ δὲν ἀποκάμνει." Καὶ ἐτελείωσε μὲ τὴν διαβεβαίωσιν, "Οἱ προσμένοντες τὸν Κύριον θέλουσιν ἀνανεώσει τὴν δύναμιν αὐτῶν· θέλουσιν ἀναβῆ μὲ πτέρυγας ὡς ἀετοί· θέλουσι τρέξει, καὶ δὲν θέλουσιν ἀποκάμει· θέλουσι περιπατήσει, καὶ δὲν θέλουσιν ἀτονίσει."

Τὸ συμπέρασμα τοῦ προφήτου ὅτι ἐκεῖνοι οἵτινες ὑπηρετοῦν τὸν Θεὸν θὰ ἔχουν ἀφθονίαν σθένους, εἶναι ἐπίσης τὸ ἄγγελμα τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν), σ. 183, "Ἡ ὑπακοὴ εἰς τὴν Ἀλήθειαν δίδει εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον δύναμιν καὶ σθένος." Αὐτὸ εἶναι τὸ ἄγγελμα τῆς ἐνθαρρύνσεως πρὸς τὸν κόσμον σήμερον, ὅπως αὐτὸ τοῦ Ἡσαΐα ἦτο εἰς τὴν ἐποχήν του. Εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα, οὔτε ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν ἐτῶν ἑνὸς οὐδὲ τὸ μέτρον τῆς σωματικῆς του δυνάμεως καθορίζουν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν του ἀπὸ τὴν ἀδυναμίαν καὶ τὴν κόπωσιν. Ἐὰν ὑπακούωμεν τὸν Θεόν, τὴν ἄπειρον Ἀλήθειαν, εἴμεθα κάτοχοι σθένους καὶ δυνάμεως. Τί λοιπόν, εἶναι ἡ "ὑπακοὴ εἰς τὴν Ἀλήθειαν"; Τί εἶναι τὸ "προσμένειν τὸν Κύριον";

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Τὸ ρητὸν τῆς Γραφῆς, ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ἔπλασε τὸν ἄνθρωπον κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσίν Του, εἶναι ἡ βάσις τοῦ συλλογισμοῦ μας. Ἡ ὑπακοὴ εἰς τὴν Ἀλήθειαν, τὸν Θεόν, σημαίνει παραδοχὴν τοῦ γεγονότος τούτου, καὶ οὐχὶ τῆς ψευδοῦς ὑποβολῆς ὅτι εἴμεθα ὑλικὰ πλάσματα, καὶ συνεπῶς ὑποκείμενοι εἰς τὴν ἐξάντλησιν. Δύναται ὁ πλάστης νὰ εὑρεθῇ στερούμενος σθένους καὶ δυνάμεως; Δύναται, τότε, ἡ τελεία εἰκὼν καὶ ὁμοίωσις Αὐτοῦ, αὐτὴ ἥτις Τὸν ἐκφράζει, νὰ στερῆται ῥώμης καὶ ἀντοχῆς; Εἰς τὴν Καινὴν Διαθήκην, ὁ Ἰάκωβος ὁμιλεῖ περὶ ἑνὸς ἀναλλοιώτου Θεοῦ, "παρ' ᾧ οὐκ ἔνι παραλλαγὴ, ἢ τροπῆς ἀποσκίασμα" (1:17). Τὸ τέκνον τοῦ Θεοῦ, λοιπόν, ἡ ἔκφασις τῆς ὑπάρξεώς Του, δὲν εἶναι εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα οὔτε ἰσχυρὸν οὔτε ἀσθενὲς κατὰ στροφάς, ἀναζωογονημένον ἢ ἐξηντλημένον, γαληνὸν ἢ κατηφὲς ἕνεκα τῶν περιστάσεων. Μᾶλλον, ἀντανακλᾷ ἀναλλοιώτως ἕνα ἀναλλοίωτον Θεόν.

Τὸ "προσμένειν τὸν Κύριον" σημαίνει νὰ βλέπωμεν πρὸς Αὐτὸν ὡς πηγὴν τῆς ἰσχύος μας καὶ νὰ κρατῶμεν ἐν ἀδρανείᾳ πάντα πειρασμὸν νὰ σκεπτώμεθα ὅτι εἴμεθα ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν ἀρκετὰ ἰσχυροὶ νὰ ἐκτελῶμεν οἱονδήποτε μέτρον ἐργασίας ἢ ὅτι εἴμεθα πολὺ ἀδύνατοι νὰ τὴν ἐκτελέσωμεν. "Ἡ ἱκανότης ἡμῶν ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ," εἶπεν ὁ Παῦλος (Κορινθίους Β' 3:5).

"Ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ὑίδει δύναμιν εἰς τοὺς ἀδυνάτους, ὅταν Τὸν προσμένουν, δηλαδή, ὅταν Τὸν λατρεύουν νοημόνως, ἀπεδείχθη εἰς τὴν πεῖραν τοῦ γράφοντος. Ἕνα Σαββατοκύριακον τοῦ ὁποίου εἶχεν ἀνάγκην δι' ἀνάπαυσιν καὶ πνευματικὴν ἀναζωογόνησιν, ἐχρειάσθη νὰ ἀφιερωθῇ ἀπροσδοκήτως εἰς ἐπηυξημένα καθήκοντα χωρὶς νὰ ἀναπαυθῇ καὶ χωρὶς νὰ εὕρῃ καιρὸν διὰ μελέτην. Τὴν πρωΐαν τῆς Δευτέρας, ἐπιστρέψας εἰς τὸ γραφεῖον καὶ ἀντιμετωπιζόμενος ἀπὸ ἕνα πλῆθη καταλόγων τακτικῶν καὶ ἐπιπροσθέτων ἐργασιῶν φθάνοντα ἕως τὴν ἑσπέραν, συνησθάνθη ὅτι ἐχρειάζετο νὰ ἐπέλθῃ τελεία ἀλλαγὴ τῆς σωματικῆς του καταστάσεως ἵνα κατορθώσῃ νὰ μείνῃ εἰς τὸ γραφεῖόν του ἕστω καὶ τὴν προμεσημβρίαν. Ἐπηκολούθησε, λοιπόν, μία εἰλικρινὴς στροφὴ ἀπὸ τὴν δυσαρμονικὴν κατάστασιν τῆς ἄκρας ἐξαντλήσεως καὶ τοῦ διανοητικοῦ καμάτου, καὶ μία ὁλόκαρδος παράδοσις εἰς τὴν ὑπεροχὴν τοῦ Νοός. Ἀνεγνωρίσθη ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς δὲν λιποψυχεῖ καὶ ὅτι δὲν ἐξαντλεῖται ποτέ, καὶ τὸ ἐπακολουθοῦν συμπέρασμα, δηλαδή, ὅτι συνεπῶς ὁ ἄνθρωπος δὲν δύναται νὰ κουρασθῇ, ἰδρύθη. Ἐπιπλέον, ὑπεστηρίχθη ὅτι ὁ παν-ἐνεργῶν Νοῦς, καὶ ὄχι ἕνας ὑλικὸς μηχανισμὸς ὀνομαζόμενος ἀνθρώπινον σῶμα, εἶναι ἡ πηγὴ τῆς ἐνεργείας. Ἀργὰ τὸ βράδυ ἐκεῖνο, ὁ γράφων ἐνεθυμήθη αἰφνιδίως τὴν δεινὴν ἀνάγκην τῆς πρωΐας. Εἶχεν ἐλευθερωθῇ τόσον τελείως ἀπὸ τὴν ἐξάντλησιν ὥστε δὲν τὸ εἶχε συναισθανθῇ.

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Εἰς σελίδα 519 τοῦ Science and Health ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει: "Ὁ Θεὸς ἀναπαύεται ἐν τῇ δράσει. Ἡ μετάδοσις δὲν ἔχει πτωχοποιήσῃ, δὲν δύναται ποτὲ νὰ πτωχοποιήσῃ, τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν. Ἐξάντλησις δὲν ἀκολουθεῖ τὴν δρᾶσιν τοῦ Νοὸς τούτου, κατὰ τὴν ἀντίληψιν τῆς θείας Ἐπιστήμης." Ἐκεῖνο πού κουράζει τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα εἶναι ἡ ψευδὴς δοξασία ὅτι αὐτοὶ ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν κάμνουν κάτι, ἐξοδεύοντες ἰσχὺν καὶ ἐνέργειαν πού ἀνήκουν εἰς αὐτοὺς ἕνεκα τῆς σωματικότητος. Καθὼς οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἔχουν μάθῃ νὰ βασίζονται εἰς τὸ Πνεῦμα, τὸν Θεόν, δι' ἀντοχὴν καὶ ὑποστήριξιν, ἔχουν παρατηρήσῃ ὅτι ἡ εὐπειθὴς πεποίθησις αὐτῶν τοὺς ἐλευθερώνει ἀπὸ τὰ βάρη των, καὶ τὰ σωματικὰ καὶ τὰ διανοητικά, καὶ ἀπὸ τὸν κάματον τῆς καρδίας καὶ τοῦ σώματος.

Αὔξησις ὑλικῶν εὐθυνῶν δὲν δύναται νὰ ἀφαιμάξῃ τὸν Παντοδύναμον, ἀφοῦ ἡ ὕλη εἶναι ἄγνωστος εἰς τὸν Νοῦν. Ἕπεται, λοιπόν, ὅτι δὲν ἔχομεν παρὰ νὰ ἀπαιτήσωμεν τὸ γενεθλιακὸν προνόμιον ἡμῶν ὡς τέκνα τοῦ Θεοῦ ἵνα ἀρχίσωμεν νὰ ὑψωθῶμεν εἰς τὸ ἀκάματον σθένος καὶ τὴν χαροποιὰν ἀντοχήν.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Acropolis, at the Center of a World

TRAVELERS APPROACHING the bay of Athens by steamer at dawn, not knowing where they are, awake with the same sensations that Odysseus felt when, between sleep and reality, he found himself again on the beach of Ithaca after his long voyages. This, you feel, is the home of dreams that were guided half by romantic premonitions and half by pictures to plant temples yonder on the sunny hills.

For it is that hill, that low, isolated, precipitous hill, flat on top, which brought safety to Athens at the dawn of her history and still preserves her beauty today, long after her grandeur is gone. The Acropolis of Athens, set down in a plain, would be no more than the Temple of Theseus at its foot, which looks like a model and leaves us cold despite its perfection. It is the hill and the patina of landscape, situation, and age that make the spectacle unique. How startled we should be if we were suddenly to see it all in the blue, yellow, and red that Phidias ordered and Pericles looked upon! Yet even five hundred years later it looked as if it were new, for Plutarch describes it so. Today everything is changed. . . .

Its imperfections make the Acropolis a living legend—a Homeric legend, because it all stays close to mortals, not reaching into the clouds. From below we first come face to face with the well-preserved west façade of the Parthenon, and so cannot see the other shattered parts to begin with. We do not even realize that the building lacks a roof, for the eight gigantic western pillars of the Parthenon with their architraves dominate the whole Acropolis.

As we go up, the impression grows stronger and stronger. . . . everything seems more gigantic than even the temples of Egypt. These Doric columns seem to have sprouted straight from the ground. But the one thing that no copy can show us is the golden-yellow honey color that seems to be dripping down the cracked and broken flutings of the marble. This color gives the pillars of the Parthenon almost a living skin. . . .

If we turn about, the Greek landscape is at our feet. Among the double columns, perfectly preserved on the entrance side of the Parthenon, is one at whose foot the stranger sits in order to survey with a single glance the platonic ideas of the Greeks. It is the southwestern corner pillar whose broad, yellowish-brown grooving he leans against, with his legs dangling. For these giant steps were made for gods alone, and mortals cannot reach them. We can tell how white those pillars must have been (when the imperious glance of the architect Ictinus first recognized them in the ledges of the neighboring mountains) by the pieces that have been knocked off broken columns in restoration. Such a fragment lies before the author as he writes these lines. From the white inside of the stone we can tell that the sun of two thousand years must have tanned the marble as if it were a human face.

Before our eyes spreads a symphony of sea and islands, water and mountains, symbolically representing the structure of all Greece. The closest, over yonder, just outside the Piraeus, is the gently hilly island of Salamis, and the bay where the freedom of Greece was saved in a single day. Farther south is the larger island of Aegina, with the shadows of a few columns. More and more islands come into view, one intercepting another, until the coast of Corinth vanishes in the distant heat haze. Southward the mountains of the Athenian coast go back to the point where one catches a hint of the foothills of Cape Colonna; to northwestward they fade toward Delphi. Thus islands and bays, capes and temples, seafaring and the oracles form one symbolic whole. As you run your hand along the grooves of the pillars, above the mass of the architrave, the remnant of the procession of the Panathenaea, below you the balustrade with the dance of the Victories, to your right the outermost caryatid of the Erechtheum, you feel that you are in the center of a world that once meant the universe.—From "The Mediterranean—Saga of a Sea," by EMIL LUDWIG. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Above Larkspur

Hour after hour I had climbed
Up and on beside the summer-quieted creek,
The always steepening path winding
Through glade and dell
By floors of August leaves,
A dusty gold;
Huge outcroppings of granite
I passed,
And a shelving ledge
That vanished under the ever-rising slopes—

At last, breathless, I reached the high trail
That rings the mountain
And in that instant saw—
Between the shadowy trees—
A tiny dun-gray bird
Flickering in a beam of sunlight.

ROGER CHALLIS

Flowers By the Way

MOST OF THEM are gone. Some I have forgotten, in name or face. Some I never did know, but something they did or said has helped me and I want to say thank you.

Take Herman Schmidt. Herman was a bookkeeper who laid out his pages with an engraver's pen and an artist's heart. A page of debits and credits to him was beautiful, and it was true.

One day Herman and I went to the library together, and he looked over my shoulder while I filled in my call slip. Brusquely he pointed at my writing. "Make a *goot* seven," he demanded.

I thought he was rather finicky. It looked like a 7 more than like anything else. Grudgingly I marked over it with my pencil, went ahead and got my books.

That's all that happened—just that remark of Herman's. For some reason, it stuck in my mind. Since then, I have had to write lots of figures. Sometimes the pen was hurried and a 7 looked like a 4, or maybe a 9. Temptation was to let it go, but always Herman's voice sounded in my ears and I could see that accusing finger jabbing at the page. So I erased the sloppy figure and made a "goot seven." It has become automatic. I can't do otherwise. Thanks, Herman.

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Then there was the time in the country town when, walking along the street, I heard music from the open windows of the academy assembly hall. It was early evening, an odd hour, I went in to investigate.

The room was empty, except for a thick-chested stranger with big hands who was playing the piano. I sat down at the back of the hall.

The man was good. I moved half-way down the aisle to hear better. His hands were made for the piano. In a few minutes, I was sitting in the front row. If he noticed me, he gave no sign. He leaned over his keyboard, eyes closed, while those unbelievable hands swept the blacks and whites and the music spilled out into the room.

It was *Marche Militaire*. He played it once, and grumbled. He played it again and shook his head. The room got darker. Again he played it, and a fourth time. He took one passage apart, worked on the pieces, put it back together and ran through it with his head cocked in critical attention. At last he struck a dozen big chords, stopped, washed the piano keys, locked the instrument, and pocketed the key.

For the first time, he looked at me. "Well," he remarked, "we practice these things over and over, and still there's room for improvement." He said it with a smile. He seemed philosophical about it.

If I told you his name, you would know it instantly. He has grown and prospered since he scheduled a concert in that little back-country town. I am not surprised. Wherever he is now, I know he is still looking outward and forward, working toward perfection, calmly aware that there will always be room for improvement.

Thank you, sir.

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I remember, too, very far back, Bill Camp. He was a farmer a few miles from town, with whom my parents parked me for a week when I was about six. I slid down the straw sack, rode behind Mr. Camp when he went after the sheep, and one day I drove the chopping block full of nails.

It was in the tool shed. Here was this nice smooth block, a piece of stump with the end grain showing. There was a sack of horse-shoe nails, and a hand ax. The stump looked to me like a spare piece of wood, a dandy place to drive nails. They went in so easily—one rap with the hand ax and the nail disappeared to the head!

Next day, at the noon meal, Mr. Camp said to his daughter: "Emma, we'll have to eat hearty today, because there won't be no food tomorrow."

"Why, why?"

Mr. Camp shrugged. "You can't cook without wood and Emil here"—the hired man—"can't split any more wood on account he'll get nicks in his aidge. The chopping-block is druv full of nails."

Deep silence surrounded the table. I thought I detected an exchange of glances among the others. Nails? Chopping-block? I had driven some nails in an old piece of stump. But I never—Wait a minute. That stump—was that?—yes, it was! Realization of my guilt swept over me blackly. The Camps would starve because of me.

"Mebbe," said Mr. Camp, "I could get somebody to pull 'em out. I'm too busy and so's Emil. But maybe I can hire somebody—"

"I'll pull 'em out," I said.

"Oh, then, everything's all right," said Mr. Camp. "Emma, you can go right on cooking as usual—Reckon I'll have another dumpling."

Afterwards he showed me how to use a nail puller. "I didn't know it was your chopping-block," I said. "I wouldn't have done it."

"Wouldn't have done what?" demanded Mr. Camp. Without waiting for an answer, he said: "In about an hour, I'm taking a load of apples to the cider mill in Richfield. Want to come along?"

I have always remembered Bill Camp kindly. His rebuke was so easy—and it hit so deep! I wish I were as wise.

There are dozens more. Hundreds, I suppose, if one could count them up. Let's put it this way: To Whom It May Concern—Thank you.

JOHN F. HAYES

Our Young Visitor

SO MUCH OF sky is still floating in Bernadette's eyes that she does not discern the earth very well nor that which is upon it. I do not think that when she pays visits to our friends and parents that she has more consciousness of them than the cobbler's bird would have, if it were taken in its cage. And yet, from Bernadette emanates the majesty of those who remain indifferent. It is in vain that the garden of the villa of a good old woman offers to the young visitor raked walks in a pattern and trees clipped and round; in vain that the portrait of a sailor presides in the salon; in vain that they shake the rattles and that they lavish the sweetest words and that they search for resemblances. Bernadette remains unmoved. They redouble the amenities, going down on their knees before her to smile more sweetly for her. She seems to see nothing but the imperfect whiteness of the ceiling. . . . She resists all homage with the air of a blasé queen, or of a cat that children try to force to be happy. But suddenly, is she going to smile? Her mouth opens like a milk-pitcher, and a grunting noise comes out. They are excited. Oh! Oh! What is the matter, Bernadette? What is the matter with her? She is becoming sociable.—From "My Daughter Bernadette," by FRANCIS JAMMES. (Boston: Bruce Humphries, Inc.)

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Servicemen as Ambassadors ..... *By William H. Stringer*

With United States expeditionary forces landing in all quarters of the globe from Iceland to the Solomons, military and civilian officials here are giving serious thought to the impressions these vigorous young men are bound to make as representatives of America. Will they be ambassadors of good or ill will?

No local populace where American soldiers have pitched their tents is likely to forget them, be the locale Northern Ireland, India, North Africa, England, the South Seas, or Australia. No introverts, American soldiers carry their generosity and their cockiness, their good will and their prejudices, their strong points and their foibles with them to Baghdad or Timbuktu.

Washington officials know that the conduct of the nation's soldiers in foreign lands can foster or hinder the growth of international comradeship and the understanding necessary for building a permanent peace; that their behavior can enlarge or diminish the stature of the United States in world eyes.

What kind of impression have the Yanks made up to now? From time to time newspapers receive letters and reports narrating unfortunate incidents, along with bright instances of good fellowship.

A local inhabitant misunderstands a sentry command in some northern outpost and there is a civilian casualty, deeply resented by the small local populace.

Through lack of recreation facilities at a teeming world port, a brawl develops which makes it difficult for public-spirited local leaders to persuade city burghers to open their doors to American soldiers.

While North African natives hail the gum-distributing camaraderie of American doughboys, a Britisher in England is honestly perplexed when white soldiers leave his automobile because he stops to pick up colored soldiers.

Difficult Situations

Some incidents of friction are well-nigh unavoidable. War is war, and natives who disregard necessary military precautions sometimes get hurt. Again, when soldiers of any nation are plumped down amid strange national customs, prejudices, and behaviorisms, the parties do not always mesh without some preliminary misunderstanding.

When a group of cocky Americans, with considerable spending money and with little of their native insularity worn off, is suddenly quartered in a small, very conservative community, as was the case in Iceland, some feelings are likely to be rubbed the wrong way. In Great Britain, Australia, and North Africa, on the other hand, the bigger areas and populations were able to absorb more readily the first strangeness of contact.

The general summation is that the American fighting man's behavior in Allied lands has seldom harmed, and has usually aided, the cause of understanding. The need, however, is for alertness and continued effort.

As outlined by specialists familiar with the problem, the first responsibility in any area rests with the commanding officer. If his orders stress respect for local customs, if they underline the need for putting the best foot forward, this attitude will filter down through the ranks and affect the conduct of every private.

Simultaneously, those in charge of the soldier's recreation—the Red Cross and the Army's Special Services Division, play a vital part. Chaplains lend a helpful hand, too. It is axiomatic that if a soldier or sailor has sufficient wholesome recreation available in his off-duty hours, he won't bother with waterfront dives and boredom won't break out in brawls and breaking of local bric-a-brac.

The recreational problem is being attacked today from many angles. The Army's Special Services Division has provided kits which include outdoor and indoor sports outfits, radios, and phonographs; these are being supplied around the globe. Radio programs are beamed to Army and Navy posts wherever the waves will carry. Soldiers in isolated spots such as Iceland subscribe copiously to the Army's new correspondence course to improve their war and postwar skills.

Guide Books Helpful

The pocket guide books distributed to every soldier entering a foreign land have contributed more than is generally realized to avoidance of friction. Through these booklets American fighting men in China learned that the Chinese resent back-slapping; that some fear a pointed camera almost as much as a pointed gun. In North Africa they learned not to gaze at Arab women. In the South Seas booklets they discovered the rudiments of "pidgin English."

The American Red Cross, which in foreign lands performs the work done within the United States by the United Services Organizations, has rendered powerful assistance in banishing that soldier ennui which leads to jail-end adventures. In most instances, the Red Cross recreational units have gone ashore close behind the first troops—and they will do so in Sicily.

In Iceland, lack of lumber and building materials prevented speedy erection of an adequate service center, but a large and well-equipped club is now in operation, as well as smaller outposts for men on duty. Big clubs have been established in London, Londonderry, Belfast, and other major British and Irish cities. With upwards of 100 clubs functioning, Harvey Gibson, in charge of it all, says with veracity that he operates the "biggest hotel chain" in the British Isles.

One very effective practice in Britain has been to inclose with each furlough permit a notice from the commanding officer informing the soldier recipient that a reservation for night lodging has been made for him at the Red Cross "leave club" in the city which is his destination. Soldiers are under no obligation to use these reservations, but 99 per cent of them do.

In Australia and other lands where an AEF is on the job, similar efforts are going forward. A little inculcated thoughtfulness, a little education to replace provincial braggadocio with appreciation of other cultures and customs, and plenty of honest recreation — that's at least part of the formula for bringing out the best [which is plenty good!] in these fighting men who have become America's personal ambassadors around the globe.

AMGOT Dissolves Fascist Organizations in Sicily

Allies issue directives to residents of island as Poletti arrives to take executive post.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 19 (AP)—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, in his first proclamation to the people of Sicily as Allied Military Governor of that island, yesterday ordered all Fascist Party organizations dissolved.

At the same time it was announced that Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti, a former Governor of New York who replaced Herbert Lehman, is in Sicily in a general executive capacity with the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory.

General Alexander's proclamation told Sicilians that all personal and property rights would be respected, ordered discriminatory laws annulled, and warned the people to refrain from acts of violence.

It declared the purpose of the United Nations was to deliver the people from the Fascist regime and restore Italy as a land of free people. Then ti posted eight injunctions:

Injunctions to Populace

1. All governmental powers and jurisdiction in occupied territory were vested in himself as Military Governor, and in AMGOT [Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory.]

2. Exercise of the power of the Crown of Italy shall be suspended during the period of military occupation.

3. All civilians must obey promptly any orders given by the Allied Military Government.

4. "Your existing personal and property rights will be fully respected and your existing laws will remain in force and effect except insofar as it may be necessary for me in the discharge of my duties to change or supersede them by proclamation."

5. The Fascist Party will be dissolved and all discriminatory decrees and laws will be annulled.

6. "All administrative and judicial officials of provinces and communities and all other government and municipal functionaries and employees, and all officers and employees of state, municipal, or other public services except such officials and political leaders as are removed by me are required to continue in performance of their duties subject to my direction."

7. Further proclamations will be issued as necessity warrants.

8. "So long as you remain peaceable and comply with my orders you will be subject to no greater interference than may be inevitable in view of military exigencies, and may go about your normal vocations without fear."

Religious Liberty

With the establishment of a military government in Sicily, AMGOT announced that there would be no actual negotiations with exiles or refugees. It added that religious liberty would be respected, and the rights of the Roman Catholic Church and other religious organizations would not be infringed.

It was officially stated that all laws which discriminate on the basis of race, creed, or color will be annulled.

Within military necessity free press and free speech are to be promulgated.

Colonel Poletti is on the staff of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in North Africa.

While General Alexander is military Governor of the island during the invasion operations, it is possible that Colonel Poletti will take over after the campaign has ended.

Possibilities that Colonel Poletti may become a leader in government of Sicily were based both upon his assignment—to the Civil Affairs Division on General Eisenhower's staff—and to the fact that his parents were born in Italy.

La Guardia Not Sent

Mayor Fiorella H. La Guardia of New York several months ago was reported seeking an Army commission and at the time it was assumed that if he were commission he would be a logical choice for military Governor in any occupied Italian territory. The commission was not granted.

Besides former Governor Poletti, other AMGOT leaders now in Sicily or preparing to go soon are:

Lieut. Col. William C. Chanler, former Corporation Counsel of New York City, who heads the Legal Section;

Lieut. Col. Bernard Bernstein, former assistant counsel of the United States Treasury, assistant to the British Director for Public Welfare;

Lieut. Col. C. M. Spofford, former New York lawyer, an organizer of AMGOT, who is serving in a general capacity;

Col. Samuel Bowlles, widely known former Yakima, Wash., criminal investigator, who heads the Public Safety Division;

Col. Edgar Hume, Frankfort, Ky., chief American Health Officer;

Col. John F. R. Seitz, Wilmington, Del., heading the Division of Civilian Supply and Resources;

Mrj. H. C. Nolen, Columbus, Ohio, section chief of the same division;

Maj. Henry T. Rowell, Stamford, Conn., who headed the AMGOT special school.

United States Signal Corps from Harris & Ewing

American Military Forces Make Landing in Sicily

United States troops conduct landing operations on a beach in Sicily while the Stars and Stripes fly in the breeze. Such operations were the forerunner of extensive United Nations advances on the Italian islands, which, in turn, led to the setting up there of the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories.

Fascists Answer Roosevelt-Churchill Ultimatum

By Alan Humphreys
Representing the Combined British Press Distributed by the Associated Press

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, July 15. Delayed — Our troops had their first real taste today of the pleasures of liberating a town from Axis domination.

Hitherto they had passed through politically unconscious areas where the apathetic, largely illiterate population was neither hostile nor welcoming and to whom the Allied troops meant little more than the Italian and German forces.

But a small town this afternoon provided a sample of the reception and demonstration awaiting troops of the United Nations on the mainland of Europe.

The population from children to the aged lined the narrow streets and clapped, cheered, smiled, and waved handkerchiefs as the British continued the chase of the fast-retiring Germans toward Catania.

No Sham in Welcome

There was nothing sham about the welcome. This was not feigned joy.

The people smiled through tears and shouted "Viva Inglese" with emotion in their voices.

It was a welcome which amazed to a silence the arriving troops. A Greek village, a Dutch town—any area in Occupied Europe—could not have shown greater delight or have been more vociferous.

I had the pleasure in participating in the release of some of the first political prisoners to regain their freedom in Europe.

The crowd led us to a forbidding-looking building, the custodian of which had anticipated a knock—he was doubtless intimidated by the attitude of the crowd—and opened the door. Inside, confined in small cells—several in each—were about 30 men. They had been locked in these wretched conditions for several months and whimpered like unleashed dogs. When freed, they burst into tears and grabbed and kissed our hands.

The demonstration by the crowd outside as each left the building was highly emotional. Each man was seized by relatives and embraced fiercely amid great shouts from friends.

Demanded More Food

Though called political prisoners, they are better described as hunger rioters. It appeared they had complained of small food rations with increasing vigor and finally overstepped the line. This made them political offenders, whereupon they had been ordered to close incarceration.

"Fame" (hungry) was a frequent word upon the lips of the crowd. The crew of a passing tank threw out bars of chocolate—the soldiers' own rations—which were madly scrambled for.

The climax to the crowd's feeling was shown by a young and pretty girl who, with tears in her eyes, stretched her arms through the car window, encircled the neck of an observer officer, and pressed her cheek against his.

This Is Leaflet Dropped on Rome

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 19

Following is the English translation of the text of leaflets which were dropped over Rome by Allied airplanes today:

To the citizens of Rome. You have already been warned that military objectives in the vicinity of Rome are liable to be bombed by the Allied Air Force.

When this occurs the Fascist Government, who have consistently concealed from you the facts about the war, will pretend that we are trying to destroy those cultural monuments which are the glory not only of Rome but the civilized world.

It is possible, moreover, in order to lend plausibility to their lying statements, the Fascist Government or their German associates will themselves arrange that bombs will be dropped on the center of Rome or even on Vatican City.

We leave it to your intelligence to decide whether it is likely that we should waste our efforts on targets whose destruction is useless for our purpose.

We have declared, and we repeat, that we shall be aiming at military objectives—communications, war industries, military installations, and airports, all of which are being used for the sole interest of the Germans.

These objectives have been carefully chosen and our pilots have been especially trained in accurate bombing. It is, however, impossible while aiming at military objectives to avoid some destruction of civilian buildings. It is our intention to reduce this destruction to a minimum.

Since our attack will be in daylight you will be able to see for yourselves that these statements are true.

You can, therefore, conclude that when any bombs drop far outside the target area, it will be the work of the Fascist Government in a deliberate attempt to deceive you.

STOCKHOLM, July 19 (AP)—The Italian Ministry of Propaganda has devised an answer to leaflets dropped from Allied planes and bearing the Roosevelt-Churchill demand for Italian surrender.

The Ministry is distributing its own handbills, the Rome correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter said, with this message:

"Italians, read the enemy leaflets. We order you to do this infamy. The bombs try to kill you. The leaflets try to dishonor you. The bombs want your physical death. The leaflets want to kill you morally.

"The enemy's propaganda is not only Anglo-Saxon imbecility but it also shows contempt for your intelligence and dignity."

BERN, Switzerland, July 19 (AP)—The Basler Nachricten in a Rome dispatch reported that Pope Pius XII had sent by special Vatican courier an answer to President Roosevelt's message received at the start of the Sicilian invasion.

The newspaper quoted Vatican sources as asserting that the letter was personal and would not be made public and said these sources indicated the Pope was not pleased at the lack of distinction between the Nazi and Fascist regimes.

The paper quoted Vatican sources as saying that strong expressions against Germany possibly could be overlooked but not so with Italy with which the Vatican has normal diplomatic relations "different from those with Nazi Germany."

U. S. Food Tops All Warring Nations

Even more significant than the volume of food available in a country at war is the nutritive value and variety. A comparison of rations in one country with those of another must take full account of this value factor. In the following article such an analysis is made of rations in leading countries.

Food for Freedom
Twenty-sixth in a Series

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From whatever angle one compares the food rations of the different warring nations—the occupied countries of Europe included —always the United States tops the list.

If, as in most cases, the comparison is limited to the four main groups of foodstuffs—bread, meat, fats, and sugar—Great Britain is second best, while Germany holds third place.

Bread rations range in Nazi-controlled Europe from 35 ounces weekly in the General-Government of Poland to 107 ounces in Germany. In both Great Britain and the United States bread is unrationed.

The weekly meat allowance is lowest in Norway—1¾ ounces. It reaches 9 ounces in Germany, 14 ounces in Great Britain and an average of at least 24 ounces in this country—when the meat can be found in the market.

Fat Rations

In France, Belgium, and Poland, the population has to live on less than 5 ounces of fat stuffs a week, while the weekly fat ration is 7½ ounces in Germany, 8 ounces in Great Britain, and about the same in the United States.

The sugar ration is lowest in Belgium and Poland—2 ounces a week; and highest in Denmark—12½ ounces. German, British, and American consumers have an allowance of 8 ounces each. The American figure does not include the extra allowance of sugar for home preserving

However, the mere quantitative comparison of a few items is misleading. Men live neither by bread alone, nor by bread, meat, fats and sugar alone. Quite apart from the importance of spiritual factors, the sufficiency or insufficiency of a certain diet can only be ascertained if we consider the size of the rations as well as their caloric and their nutritive value.

Moreover, we have to take into account whether a smooth and equitable distribution of the rations is assured, and, finally, how the present diet compares with the average diet of prewar days.

Most People Hungry

In both these two last respects conditions in Continental Europe are inferior to those in Great Britain and the United States. It frequently has occurred not only in the occupied countries but also in Germany itself that certain commodities in season disappear from the market for weeks as a result of sudden Army demands on the transportation system. And even when the distribution runs smoothly, food allowances in the occupied countries are so far below the preoccupation level that most of the people feel hungry most of the time.

The favorable position of the United States becomes abundantly clear from these considerations. But this, as already mentioned, is only part of the picture. The really decisive features of any diet are its caloric and nutritive value.

The average adult who is not engaged in manual work is said to need a daily calorie intake of from 2,500 to 2,800 calories. The requirements rise up to 5,000 calories for very heavy workers. Of all the European countries it is only Great Britain and Germany where the basic requirements are being met.

Even in Denmark where the situation is much better than in any other occupied country, the average intake has dropped to 2,400 calories. The respective figure for Bohemia and Moravia is 1,725, for Holland 1,500, for German Poland 1,120, for Norway 1,052, for Belgium 900, and for the Polish Government-General 800.

Conditions in Germany

The average German consumer still gets 3,200 calories from his daily food. That seems abundant. However, what seems sufficient is actually too little as soon as we examine the nutritive instead of the caloric value of the food.

The bulk of the German diet consists of bread and potatoes. They are extremely high in calories, but low in proteins, minerals and vitamins. Good-sized rations of meat, milk, and vegetables would be required to balance the large intake of carbohydrates, or starches. Yet in all three respects the German diet is deficient.

It has been established that it is possible for an indefinite period of time to do without almost any carbohydrates if the diet is rich in vegetables, milk, and meat. On the other hand, living on starches mainly for a prolonged period leads to malnutrition. The German diet, therefore, is, in spite of its high caloric value, a near-malnutrition diet. In contrast to it, the British diet is well balanced; its only setback is a certain monotony due to restrictions in food imports, to the climatic conditions of the country, and the character of its agriculture.

In Occupied Countries

While the British still enjoy a maintenance diet and the Germans live on the brink of malnutrition, food rations in the occupied countries amount to either submission or starvation diets.

To the first group belong the countries where the daily caloric intake has not yet dropped below 1,500 calories. These are Denmark, Bohemia and Moravia, and Holland.

Poland, Norway, and Belgium are in the starvation zone. France is rapidly nearing this group, while Greece, thanks to recent food imports, appears to be improving its pathetic lot.

The question remains how the nations of the European continent can still carry on, in spite of the gravely insufficient nutrition. Some of this phenomenon can be explained by body reserves from prewar days. Much is doubtless due to spiritual influences. But it must not be overlooked that all the rations quoted so far are those granted to the "normal" consumer.

Rations in Germany

According to German statistics, 60 per cent of the inhabitants of the Third Reich get either soldiers', workers', or heavy workers' rations, which in the categories of bread, fats and meat, for instance, exceed the normal rations by as much as from 100 to 200 per cent. This is also true, although to a lesser degree, for the population of the occupied countries.

Besides, there is the inevitable difference in nutrition between the agricultural and the urban section of the population. All this helps to render the situation better than one might expect it to be judging from the various ration regulations. Still, it is bad enough as it is, as can be seen from the steady rise of the death rate and the falling of the birth rate all over continental Europe.

Civilian Employees Are Urged By President to Aid War Fund

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Prescott S. Bush, National Campaign Chairman of the National War Fund, has made public a letter from President Roosevelt to the Secretaries of War and Navy and to the Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, urging their co-operation in solicitation of gifts from civilian employees.

The President's letter said:

"With the strength of union, the economy of federation and the backing of traditionally generous America, the National War Fund, like all essential parts of our war effort, must be given abundant and prompt support.

"In October, the National War Fund will present to all our people an appeal for service to our fighting forces, for service to the unconquerable people of the United States and for service to the home front in the United States. The USO, the other agencies devoted to the common war aim in foreign lands and those guiding the families of service men and war workers and their families toward necessary health, welfare, and recreation—all those are joined in one campaign.

"As all gainfully employed people should be given the privilege of subscribing, I am confident that you will co-operate with the National War Fund in developing reasonable plans for solicitation and payment of gifts from employees of your department and from employees of plants operated by you or under contracts let by you."

Fascists Make Frenzied Appeal to People

BERN, Switzerland, July 19 (AP)—Declaring that Italy would be dismembered, its people enslaved and its treasures looted if it yielded, Carlo Scorza, new Secretary of the Fascist Party, radiocast from Rome last night a frantic appeal for last-ditch resistance to the United Nations.

The speech, obviously a reply to the Roosevelt-Churchill unconditional surrender demand which last week was conveyed to the Italian people by radio and leaflets dropped from planes, acknowledged, however, that the plight of Italy is desperate.

Italy, Signor Scorza said, is "as never before in mortal danger," picturing it as "a little group of men" standing out against the two richest powers in the world who, he asserted, are "most avid to gorge and wishing to destroy her territorial and political unity and abolish her rights."

"The Italians know that this is a war of continents," he said. "The Italians know that this is a war of race, with the British and Americans as the vanguards of the inferior hordes."

Although he made no direct reference to the Allied ultimatum he held that only through continued resistance could the Italian nation survive.

"Resist! Resist! Resist!" he exhorted. "If the enemy should be victorious, what fate would befall us? The nation would be broken up; the people would be reduced to a mass of serfs and most of them would fall under the Russian whip. The stronger would be sent to toil in the Ural mines and in the steppes; the less strong would raise flowers for the ladies or would sketch ceramics for English baronets. The sacked museum, the schools subjected to the whims of the conquerors; the idle arsenals, the ports deserted of ships; the closed factories, the abandoned fields would bear witness."

The speech also hinted at even more drastic regimentation for the already bomb-shocked population.

"The most severe sanctions will be applied immediately and publicly against those who eventually might not observe the order to die at the battle station or work bench," he said.

Signor Scorza elaborated on the theme that Italy had had no alternative but to enter the war on the side of the Axis, because it could expect nothing from the United Nations.

Italians Taste Democracy

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—One of the first experiments in "practical postwar reconstruction" is being carried out on the tiny Mediterranean Island of Lampedusa, the British Air Ministry announced July 13.

Under Wing Commander John D. Bisdee, RAF ace, and Lieut. John S. Politi of New York, the Island—surrender of which paved the way for the invasion of Sicily—is struggling back toward the peace which was shattered when allied air fleets began raining tons of high explosives upon it after the fall of Axis forces in North Africa.

Wing Commander Bisdee serves as Military Governor and Lieutenant Politi, schooled in the administration of enemy occupied territory, is his chief aide. Together, they have inaugurated a program which so pleased the natives that the latter have gone over the Island obliterating signs of the departed Fascist regime, the Air Ministry announcement said.

"Most of the civilians are very poor," Wing Commander Bisdee was quoted by the Ministry as saying:

"But my idea is to make the Island self-supporting as far as possible. The soil is very poor, but we hope to get every available acre under seed by this autumn. This produce, added to fishing and supplies from Linosa, which is much more fertile, should make quite a good living for the people."

At the height of the air attack there were about 4,000 Italian troops stationed on the Island and about 400 civilians who were permitted to stay. They are now clearing up the raid debris and repairing the damaged fishing fleet.

Wing Commander Bisdee, a bachelor and graduate of Cambridge University, has also reopened schools which were closed by the Italians, but says they are in need of nonfascist textbooks and other schoolroom material. He also has arranged for daily distribution of milk and orange juice.

Economic Control Planned for Sicily

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The Government is preparing to send a civilian director of economic activity to Sicily when that Island has been completely occupied by the Allied forces, it was indicated in official quarters July 18.

Provision for such an official, who would serve under the Allied military administration, was made in the formation of an Office of Foreign Economic Co-ordination in the State Department.

The duty of this office, set up by Secretary Cordell Hull June 24 at the direction of President Roosevelt, is to unify American economic activities in liberated areas—keep factories, farms, and transportation going, and provide housing for the war victims.

The plans were understood to be in "the paper stage" at present. Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, is Director of the new office, with Thomas K. Finletter, special assistant to Secretary Hull, as Executive Director.

President Roosevelt transmitted a Budget Bureau plan to Secretary Hull in a letter June 3, which specified:

The State Department should coordinate interrelated activities of the several United States agencies operating abroad.

Each liberated area should have a central point of leadership, with a director, subject to orders of the military commander and, in political policy, to the Assistant Secretary of State.

Economic plans and operations of civilian agencies should be tied in with those of the armed services, as well as the foreign political policies of the United Nations.

An Interdepartmental Policy Committee should be set up, grouping representatives of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments, Office of Economic Warfare, Lend-Lease Administration and Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations under the chairmanship of the Assistant Secretary.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 397,040
1943 volume to date 184,932,750
1942 volume to date 57,039,331

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (1.15g)	17	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Addressog-Mult 1	4	19½	19½	19½	
Air Reduction 1a	4	47½	46¾	46¾	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Allegheny Corp	31	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	3	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	16	27⅛	27	27	— ¼
Allegheny pr pf	1	41½	41¾	41½	— ⅛
Allegh Lud 5 .70g	7	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Ar Chem & Dye (6)	2	16.½	161	161½	—1
Allied Mills ½g	3	23½	23	23	
Allied Strs .45g	30	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	4	91½	91½	91½	+1½
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	17	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ⅜g	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
Amal Leath (1k)	9	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	5	86½	85¾	86½	+ ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	2	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½w	2	71½	71½	71½	— ⅜
Am Bank N .40g	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	90	58½	58½	58½	
Am Bosch (¼w)	6	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	1	40½	40½	40½	—1
Am Br S pf 5¼	10	133½	133½	133½	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	12	7¾	7⅝	⅛	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	6	90¾	90½	90¾	+ ¼
Am Can pf (7)	20	181	181	181	+ ⅞
Am Car & Fdy 2g	14	38⅞	38¼	38¾	+ ⅝
Am C&F pf 10¾eg	5	77½	77	77½	— ½
Am Ch & Chb (1g)	3	23¼	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
Am Chicle (4a)	8	110¾	110½	110¾	+ ⅛
Am Colortype .30g	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Am Crys Sug ½eg	4	16½	16	16	
Am Distilleries	1	30	30	30	
Am Encaus Tiling	2	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
Am Export L (1g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
Am & For Power	22	7	7	7	
Am & FP 2 pf	11	24¾	24	24½	— ½
Am&FPS7pf 3.32k	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ½
Am Hide&Leath	46	4¼	4	4	+ ⅛
Am Ice	1	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	58½	58½	58½	— ¼
Am Internat ⅛eg	6	9	8⅞	9	
Am Locomotive	7	15	14⅞	14⅞	
Am Loco pf 3½sk	3	107	105¼	105¼	— ½
Am M & Fdy .40g	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80	20	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Am Pow & Light	5	3½	3½	3½	
Am P & L $6 pf	7	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
Am P & Lt $5 pf	17	37⅞	37½	37½	— ⅜
Am Rad&St S .30g	125	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
Am Rad&StSpf7	2	172	172	172	
Am Rolling M .40g	15	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	550	67¾	67½	67½	— ⅛
Am Safety Raz ½g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Am Seating ½g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	9	43⅞	42½	42⅞	+ ¼
Am Smelt pf 7	150	156½	156	1 6	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	5	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
Am Stores (¾eg)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
Am Sum Tob (1g)	2	29	29	29	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	24	157½	157	157⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	3	65¼	65	65¼	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	140	146½	145	145	— ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½eg	8	13⅛	11½	11½	
Am Viscose 1½g	12	46⅞	46½	46⅞	
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	120	120	120	+1¼
Am Water Works	27	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Woolen	12	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	18	77¾	75	77⅛	+1⅝
Am Zinc L & S	3	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
Anaconda Cop (1g)	42	28½	28	28	— ⅛
Anac W&C ½g	120	28¾	28½	28½	— ¾
Anchor Hock .30g	5	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
Andes Copper (½g)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¾
Armour Del pf cld	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	+ ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	3	111⅛	111	111	— ⅛
Armour III	28	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Armour III pr pf	4	63¼	63	63	+ ¼
Armour III pf	10	65	65	65	— ½
Armstrong Cork ½g	3	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .20g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½eg	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Asso DG 1pf 6	10	95	95	95	— ¼
Atch T & SF 4½g	16	64	63¼	63⅝	+ ⅜
Atch T&S F pf (5)	4	88¼	87	87	—1½
Atl Coast L 1½g	8	34½	33⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Atl G&Wl pf 2½g	1	57	56½	57	+1
Atl Refining (.30g)	13	27¼	26½	26½	— ½
Atl Refing pf 4	50	111½	110¾	110¾	— ¼
Atlas Corp (1/4g)	6	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	
Atlas Pow 1½eg	140	68	67¼	67¾	— ¾
Atlas Tack (.45g)	10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Austin Nichols	9	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k	60	74	72¼	72¼	+1¼
Aviation Cp (.10g)	79	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾g	12	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
Balt & Ohio	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
Balt & Ohio pf	6	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k	110	55	55	55	+1½
Barker Asphalt	8	27⅞	27	27	— ⅜
Barker Bros (1¼g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¼	1	43½	43	43	—1
Barnsdall Oil .60	36	19¼	18⅜	19⅛	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	10	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1⅛	3	28	27½	28	+1
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
Beat Cr pf 5	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ½
Bell Aircraft (1g)	2	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½eg	13	37½	37	37¼	— ¼
Benef In L (.60g)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	3	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	15	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
Beth Steel (3g)	33	64⅜	64	64¼	— ½
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	121	120	121	
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	18	10⅝	10½	10½	
Blumenthal pf 7	20	96	96	96	+1¾
Boeing Airpl (1g)	19	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
Bon Ami A 4	10	95	95	95	
Borden Co (.60g)	8	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	38½	37½	37½	— ¾
Bower Roll Bear 1g	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ¼
Brewing Corp (2)	1	32	32	32	
Bridgeport Br ⅛g	15	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	7	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	3	43½	43	43	— ½
Bklyn-Man Transit	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	5	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
Brown Shoe (2)	1	42¼	42¼	42½	+1¼
Brunswick-Bal ½g	2	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ⅛g	14	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	26	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	230	110¾	109½	110¾	+ ⅞
Budd Wheel (¼g)	3	9½	9¼	9¼	
Buffalo Forge .90g	4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	10	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ¼
Burling Mills .70g	5	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Burr Add Mach .60	4	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
Bush Termin .20g	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Bush TB pf1¾sk	10	37¼	37¼	37⅛	— ⅛
Butler Bros .30g	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Butler Bros pf 1¼	1	28	28	28	
Butte Cop&Z ⅛e	6	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	3	17⅜	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7	100	82	81⅞	82	
Byron Jackson ⅛g	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Calif Pack (1½)	6	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
Calif P pf 2½	20	55	55	55	+1
Callahan Zinc Lead	26	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Calum & Hec .45g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ⅛g	2	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Can Dry G Ale .60	15	24	23½	24	— ¼
Canadian Pacific	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Cannon Mills (2)	2	47½	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
Cap Adm pf (3)	50	46	46	46	
Caro C & O (5)	30	95¾	95¾	95¾	
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	1	119	119	119	—1
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	54½	54	54¼	
Celanese Corp (1g)	2	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	50	106½	106	106	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	60	117	116¾	117	+ ¾
Celanese pr pf 7	60	127½	126½	126½	—1
Celotex Corp (¾)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Celotex pf1 new	150	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	7	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
Cent Foundry .10g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Cent I L pf 4½	50	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
Cent RR NJ	8	15½	15	15¼	— ¼
Cent V Sug 2½e	16	22¾	21⅞	22¼	+ ¾
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	38¼	38½	38½	— ½
Certain-teed Prod	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	240	59	58¾	59	+ ½
Chain Belt (⅓g)	4	18⅓	18	18⅓	+ ⅓
Champ P&F ½eg	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Checker Cab	19	31¾	30½	31½	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	28	48¾	48½	48¾	— ¼
Chi&E I R 1.50g	8	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Chi Grt W pf 1?sk	4	19	19	19	— ¼
Chi Mail Order ⅛e	4	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
ChiPT pref 2½	10	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅜
Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Chiles Co	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Chrysler Corp 1½g	14	83⅞	83½	83½	+ ¼
City Ice & F 1.20	26	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
City Invest	50	52½	52	52½	+ ½
Clev E I pf 4½	20	114½	114	114½	+ ¼
Climax Mol 1.20g	6	42¾	42½	42¾	— ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Clueti Peabody 1g	2	29½	29½	29½	— ½
Clueti Pea pf 7	1	148	149	149	+1½
Cocoa-Cola (3)	3	121¼	120¾	121¼	+1¼
Colgate-Palm-P ½	4	21½	21¾	21¾	
Col-P-P pf4¼	50	108¾	108½	108½	— ¾
Collins & Aik	3	7¼	27	27	— ½
Col & South	150	11	11	11	
Col & So 1pf	50	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	50	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Col Fuel & Ir ⅓eg	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
Col Br cast A .60g	3	24¼	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
Col Br cast B .60g	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
Colum G & E	53	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	73	73	73	+ ½
Colum Pict (½se)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Colum Pict pf 2¾	2	40	39¾	39¾	— ¾
Colum Carbon (4)	1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— ¾
Coml Credit (3)	7	41¾	41¾	41½	+ ½
Coml Invest Tr (3)	12	43¾	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents .30g	19	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
Com'with & South	81	⅞	⅞	1	— ⅛
Com & Sou pf (3k)	3	67¼	66⅞	67¼	+ ⅜
Comwlth Ed 1.05g	17	26⅜	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅜
Compoleum-Nairn 1	4	24¾	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	23¾	23¾	22¾	— ¼
Consol Cig pf 7	20	111	110¾	111	+ ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½	40	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Cons Coppermin	16	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	31	24⅛	24	24	
Cons Edison pf (5)	5	104¾	104½	104½	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Cons Film I pf ½sk	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Cons Laundries	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	8	21½	12½	12½	
Cons Oil Corp (1g)	17	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	8	24⅜	24	24	— ½
Consm P pf 4½	140	103	101½	101½	—1
Container Corp ¾eg	2	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Cont Baking ½eg	9	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Can (½eg)	7	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .45g	2	15	15	15	
Cont Oil Del (1)	8	36¾	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	48⅜	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .30g	28	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	31	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	11	46½	46	46¾	— ¼
Corn Prod (2.60)	12	58¾	58	58⅜	+ ⅜
Corn Prod pf 7	80	181½	180½	181½	+2
Coty Inc (.15g)	9	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
Coty International	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Crane Co (1e)	9	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	190	105¾	105¼	105¾	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Crosley Corp ½eg	9	22½	21⅝	22	— ½
Crown Cork&S ½e	5	29⅜	29	29⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	9	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	70	95	94½	94½	— ½
Crucible Stl (2e)	11	37½	37	37¼	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	4	82⅞	81¾	82⅞	+ ⅝
Cuba RR pf	60	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	15	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	
Cudahy Packing	3	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	12	6¾	6	6	— ⅛
Curt P pr pf 1¾sk	1	33½	33½	33½	— ¾
Curtiss-Wright 1e	49	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	10	22¼	21½	21½	— ⅝
Cutler-Hammer ⅓g	3	25¼	25	25	— ¼
Davison Chem (1g)	5	16⅞	16½	16¾	
Deere & Co 1.35e	8	40⅝	35⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	35¼	35	35¼	
Del & Hudson	2	15¼	15¼	15¾	
Del Lack & West	6	8¾	8½	8½	
Den & Rio GW pf	16	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Det Edison .90g	18	22⅜	22½	22¾	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	220	33¾	33¼	33¼	—1½
Diam Match 1⅓	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Diam Match pf1½	1	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor ½eg	16	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ¼
Dist Corp-S h2.22	4	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	96	96	96	
Dixie C A 2½	20	44	44	44	— ⅛
Doehler Die C ¾eg	5	31½	31	31	
DomeMines hl.20g	29	22¾	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5e	9	64½	64	64¼	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1g	2	32	32	32	
Dunhill Int	6	9	9	9	— ⅛
du Pont deN (2g)	4	157½	157	157	— ¼
du Pont pf (4½)	3	126¼	126⅛	126⅛	— ⅛
DuqLight 1pf 5	10	120	120	120	
Eastern Air L	10	41⅜	40½	40½	— ½
Eastern Roll Mill	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	166½	166¼	166½	+ ½
E Kodak pf 6	10	180	180	180	+1
Edis Bros Strs .80	4	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	3	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (½g)	11	11¼	11	11	— ¼
El Power &/Lt	7	5¾	5¼	5½	— ¼
El P&Lt $6 pf	6	69	67¾	69	+2
El P&Lt $7 pf	10	74⅛	72	74	+2
El Paso N G 2.40	3	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	18	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	70	81	81	81	— ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	20	90	90	90	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Erie RR (½eg)	19	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	52	52	52	+ ½
Eureka Vac Cl ¼g	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Evans Products	13	13	12⅜	12⅞	
Exchange Buf .15g	4	3	3	3	
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	7	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
Fairbanks Morse 1	3	38½	38	38	—1¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	5	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
FedL&Traction¾g	3	18	18	18	— ½
Fed L&T pf (6)	50	104	104	104	
Fed M&Smelt .2g	4	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
Fed D Strs 1.40a	4	25	25	25	
Fed D S pf 4¼	20	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ½
Fenco Enam	4	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	3	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
Firest T&R 1¼eg	4	42½	42	42¼	— ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	3	38	37¾	38	
Flintkote ½eg	8	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½	1	108½	108½	108½	
Florsh Sh A 1½eg	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
Follansbee Stl	3	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	50	49⅞	48½	48½	—1¼
Food Fair Strs (1)	2	13	13	13	
Food Mach .70g	1	48	48	48	
Francisco Sugar	7	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	37	36¾	37	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5	10	108	108	108	
Gabriel Co .(20g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gair (R) pfcrd ¼ea	8	5½	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	13½	13½	13½	
Gamewell Co 1g	30	29⅛	29	29	— ½
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	10	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Gaylord Cont ¼ea	1	14	14	14	
Gen Am Inv .40e	1	10½	10½	10½	
Gen Am Trans 1g	2	46	46	46	—1
Gen Baking .45g	6	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30g	6	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable	2	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Gen Cb pf 5½sk	150	95	93¾	95	+1
Gen Cigar pf 7	10	139½	139½	139½	+1¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	21	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	2	43¾	43	43¾	— ⅛
Gen Gas & El A	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	50	100½	100½	100½	—1
Gen Mills (4)	6	97½	97	97½	— ⅛
Gen Mills 5 pf5	10	136	136	136	+1
Gen Motors (1g)	34	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	5	130½	130½	130½	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	3	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq ½eg	7	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20g	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½eg	2	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Gen Realty&Util	23	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Real&Util pf	7	58	58	58	+ ¼
Gen Refract .60g	14	22⅜	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ⅜g	5	15	15	15	
Gen S C pf 4½sk	2	87¾	87	87	
Gen Tel (1.60)	5	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
Gen T & Rub ⅓g	8	24	23¼	23¾	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R .¼g	9	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Gimbel Bros (.15g)	5	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
Glidden Co (.60g)	6	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) ½eg	8	41⅜	41⅛	41½	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100½	100½	100½	— ½
Goodyear Tire 1¼eg	19	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	
Goth Hosiery (¼e)	2	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
Goth Hos pf 7	10	89½	89½	89½	+1
Goodrich-Paige Mot	57	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
Granby Con M .60	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Grand Union	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	36¼	36	36	— ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	37	31	30¼	30½	— ¼
Gt West Sug 1½eg	5	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅜

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Green (H L) (2g)	6	49	48¾	49	+ ⅜
Greyhound Corp (1)	5	19¾	19½	19¾	
Greyhound pf (.55)	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1g	3	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	3	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	20	143	142	143	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	12	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	2	39	38½	38½	— ½
Hall Print (1)	4	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Harb-Walker ½eg	14	12½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	5	7¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	9	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	60	110	109⅝	110	
Heinz (HW) 3½eg	3	69	68⅞	68⅞	+ ⅞
Hercules Motors 1	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Hires (CE) (1.20)	3	24	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
Hinde&Dau P ½eg	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Hollander&Son ¾eg	6	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	5	15¾	15½	15¾	
Homestake Mining	20	39¾	39½	39½	
Houd-

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Jones to Give Congress 1944 Food Program

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—War Food Administrator Marvin Jones will seek to bring about greater co-operation between the administration and Congress on the war food program by laying plans for his 1944 production program before the lawmakers before putting it into effect.

The new food chief remembers the experience of Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard last winter in announcing a plan of broad incentive payments to farmers this year for growing so-called war crops without first ascertaining whether Congress approved the program.

Oppose Incentive Plan

The lawmakers balked at the incentive program and refused to vote the necessary funds. The farm bloc contended the payments would be in effect consumer subsidies rather than producer benefits. The fight between the Administration and Congress over subsidies grew largely out of the controversy over the incentive program.

Mr. Jones, who himself is a former member of Congress, is anxious, associates said, to formulate a production program for next year which would have the general approval of Congress. He and his aides are now drafting detailed plans for the program which they intend to lay before the agriculture committee of the House and Senate this fall with the hope that a general agreement might be reached and a new congressional battle avoided.

The program will, of course, have to follow general lines of price policies as laid down by President Roosevelt. Those policies, in short, bar further increases in consumer prices of virtually all foods.

It may be necessary, however, for the WFA to assure farmers greater returns from some commodities in order to get them to plant needed acreages of those crops. The additional returns could be made available either in the form of benefit payments—possibly a revival of the incentive payment plan—or in the form of Government purchase at prices in excess of ceilings and resale for distribution at ceiling levels.

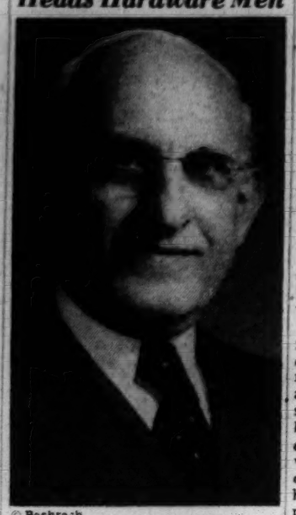
Opposition Heavy

The present Congress expressed determined opposition to both these schemes, but it did allow the Government to engage in purchase and resale operations, involving losses, on a number of crops for the remainder of the 1943 crop year.

Associates believe, however, that inasmuch as Congress was unable to make its opposition to subsidies stick, Mr. Jones will be able to persuade Congress to go along with a program of producer subsidies providing, of course, he first lays them before the lawmakers and allows them to go over the program with him.

The situation may be such, it was said, that the farm bloc would have to choose either between subsidies and inadequate returns to farmers for some crops.

Heads Hardware Men



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Harry D. Kaiser

Elected President of the National Retail Hardware Association at the association's 44th annual convention in Indianapolis. Mr. Kaiser is from Philadelphia. Theodore Suennen of Hudson, Wis., was elected vice-president.

NAM Expects U. S. Controls After the War

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers said administration of wartime controls over prices, rationing, pay, jobs and materials might have to be continued temporarily after hostilities end.

The NAM board added that it assumed, however, that administration of existing wartime controls would be improved.

"If wartime controls over prices, rationing and materials are immediately ended when military needs no longer require such control," a statement approved by directors said, "the result would very likely be a rush of purchasers which, because of inadequate supplies, would lead to a serious inflation of prices to consumers and would handicap small business enterprises."

Concerning administration of existing controls, the statement said:

"At the present time such controls are progressively breaking down but this trend can and should be reversed. Such controls cannot be even reasonably successful unless experienced and able administrators are given adequate responsibility in the administration of such controls, both now and in the post-war period."

Controls will be required after the war, the statement continued, until business can reconvert to peacetime operations of goods on a production scale which will eliminate danger of a goods-scramble and inflation.

The board said wartime controls should be eliminated as soon as practicable after the war.

In conclusion the board said it was probable that war would not end on the same day in both hemispheres and on all battlefronts.

"As a result we will have two conversion periods," it added, "since some plants could probably be turned to civilian production after the ending of hostilities with one of the nation's major foes. It follows that it might be possible either to eliminate, or at least to relax, some controls before hostilities in all fields are ended."

U. S. May Be Oil Importer In Not Too Distant Future

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The story this month out of Washington that the U. S. Army will build refineries abroad for its own oil needs may be a pipe (line) dream or may be true but it reflects a trend of thought which grows on oil men.

The general idea is that the United States, from being an exporter of oil on balance, may after the war find itself on balance an importer.

This would mean a profound change in the whole future oil economy of the United States.

There was a brief scare to this effect around 1907 when the Mexican fields suddenly came into large and cheap production and threatened to import oil into the United States in such volume that there was serious talk of an import duty on oil. But the idea was so strange to a country that had been even at that time traditionally an exporter, that protracted debate followed, and before the issue was resolved, the Mexican fields began to make salt water and the "menace" soon passed.

Reserves Steadily Dwindling

Perhaps in historic hindsight the imposition of a tariff duty in the form of an "excise tax" in the early 1930's of ½-cent a gallon or 21 cents a barrel on crude oil (to meet the Venezuelan "threat") may turn out to have been the beginning of the end of the United States an an exporter of oil on balance.

The gist of the story is that the proven reserves of petroleum in the United States are beginning to dwindle, while the proven reserves in foreign countries have mounted to staggering proportions—even after allowance for the loss of the Dutch East Indies and Borneo to the Japanese.

The implications are already being taken into account by certain oil companies in their planning of future ventures—and by the Department of State and the U. S. Army. This may seem farfetched to the layman. But oil companies, like all big business, must practice "economic planning" far into the future and not in the manner in which the Washington Administration customarily waits until a problem catches up with it and gets into a tangled mess before it acts.

On the side of dwindling domestic petroleum reserves, the warning has been issued so many times that laymen—and many oil men too—are inclined to scoff "wolf, wolf!" After World War I it was said that the American petroleum reserves were due to shrink; yet proven underground reserves today are considerably larger than they were 25 years ago, despite billions of barrels of oil withdrawn in the meantime and in spite of the fact that the price of crude oil at that time was $3.50 a barrel and it has now for years been running below $1.50.

Another reason for public skepticism has been the thought that the oil men may be using the figures on underground reserves and new discoveries to build an argument for a higher price for crude oil. And, in point of fact, they have been doing so; but it does not argue that the figures give an incorrect impression.

Misleading Data on Reserves

The figures themselves may be misleading to laymen. For they seem available to prove either one of two opposite theses—that the reserves are dwindling or that they are keeping up.

This is, however, a peculiarity of the statistics. What happens is this. First, a field is discovered by "wildcatting." This produces a comparatively small addition to the reserves. Then invariably the field is "proven up" and this produces a considerably larger addition to the "known underground reserves."

The result is that the "known underground reserves" can keep on "increasing" even some time after the discovery of new fields has slowed down. The effect on the statistics is somewhat as though population figures were taken by the weight of human beings. Even if there were a complete cessation of new births, the total population-weight would then continue to increase for some years; and after it had leveled off (i. e., when the children had reached full weight) a decline would begin which could not be offset for many years.

This is about the status of the present figures on "known underground reserves" of petroleum. They keep increasing, though the discovery of new fields has slowed down very sharply, and even the number of wildcat wells (i. e., wells drilled in unproven territory) has fallen off sharply.

The decline has been in part due to the war, which has cut down the steel available for well-casings, etc., and also to the present price ceiling on crude oil, because the price of crude has a direct effect on the enthusiasm with which wildcatters wildcat. But it is not at all certain that the rate of really and truly new oil field discoveries would increase enough, with an increase in price or a more liberal allocation of steel to the oil country suppliers, to fill the future gap.

Economics to the Rescue

There are a number of factors pro and con to be considered. On the one hand, postwar demand for petroleum products may be immense, aggravating the imagined shortage. On the other hand, oil engineers may effect as many economies in oil consumption in the future as in the past. There is talk of small high-compression engines using 100-octane gasoline which would give the car owner 40 miles to the gallon, or about two and a half times what he gets now—which would eke out any shortage. Oil refiners with cat crackers can now do an Aladdin and convert almost anything but tar into the finest grade of gasoline by messing around with olefins, diolefins, branched hydrocarbons and other refinements blown or dropped through monster stoves or reactors.

However, just to be on the safe side, many oil men think that at long last the time has come to assert that oil reserves are declining. After all, the petroleum reserves can't last forever, like the coal reserves, because nature wasn't that lavish with them.

But while the American reserves may be slipping, the discoveries in other countries are breath-taking. For many years now it has been casually assumed that the reserves in the Iraq field alone total twenty billion barrels. This is exactly the top figure ever given for American proven underground reserves.

The importance of this Iraq figure has been buried by the fact that actual production is limited to the trickle that will go through the two-pronged pipeline from the Kirkuk field to the Mediterranean. Add to this the British controlled reserves in Persia (Iran) and the American (Caltex) reserves in Bahrein and Koweit. Then add the rapid increase in recent years in discoveries in and around the east shore of Lake Maracaibo in Venezuela, and the picture of swelling foreign oil reserves is a sharp contrast to the imaginary picture of shrinking U. S. oil reserves.

Changing U. S. Role

The result may well be a sharp change in the role of the United States in world petroleum business. For one thing, future American refineries may be built along the Atlantic seaboard rather than in the mid-Continent, so as to tap Caribbean sources and be near to market. For another, American companies operating abroad may more and more come to be producing and selling entirely outside the United States. For another, the increase in costs in this country may eventually put the United States on so substantial an import basis that the pressure of consumers' interests may overwhelm the pressure of producers' interests and result in the lifting of the present tariff.

Some petroleum people, particularly those in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, scout fears of a petroleum shortage with the thought that, for a not too serious price, all the gasoline in the world could be made from coal. For a few additional cents per gallon—it is argued—gasoline could be made from coal as easily as today from gasoline.

In fact by hydrogenation, 107 pounds of gasoline can be made from 100 pounds of coal, the addition being the weight of the added hydrogen. The few extra cents per gallon would be less than the present taxes on gasoline. The Germans, after all, have carried hydrogenation very far. At the end of the war they may not have many plants left but there will be somebody left in Germany, perhaps, to tell how it is done.

All this, of course, is in the realm of conjecture, of the laboratory, and of the dream department. So, however, was 100-octane gasoline 10 years ago and, for that matter, so was the present war.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.20g)	4⅝	4½	4½
200	Ainsworth (¼g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Air Assoc (½g)	5	5	5
800	Aire Access (¼e)	4⅛	4	4
50	Allied Prod (2)	36	36	36
100	Alum Ltd (.25e)	102	102	102
50	Alum Ltd pf (5)	107¾	107¾	107¾
150	Alum Co Am (2g)	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
150	AlumCoAm pf (5)	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
300	Am Beverage	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
60	Am Book (½g)	32	32	32
100	Am Child A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Am Cen Mfg (⅛g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Am C P&LA (2g)	42	42	42
100	AmCP&Lnew (.60g)	36	36⅛	36⅛
300	Am Cit P&LB	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
800	Am Cyan B (.60)	44⅝	43	43⅞
600	Am&FgnPwar	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	AmFork&Hoe (½g)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
600	AmGas&El (1.60)	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
75	AmGas&Elpf (5¾)	109¾	109¾	109¾
200	AmGen (.15g)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
75	AmGens2pf (2)	38⅜	38	38
25	AmGens2½spf (2½g)	40¾	40¾	40¾
150	AmHardRub (½g)	20	19¾	20
700	AmLight&T (1.30)	18¼	18	18
50	Am Mfg (1g)	36½	36½	36½
2700	Am Maracaibo	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1300	Am Republics (.10g)	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
500	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Am Superpow 1 pf	101½	101	101½
400	Am Superpow pf	16¼	16	16
400	Am Writ Pap	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10	Ap El Pow pf (4½)	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1100	Ark Nat Gas	5⅛	5	5⅛
2600	Ark Nat Gas A	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
400	ArkNGas pf (.70k)	10¼	10	10
100	Aro Equip (.70g)	21½	21½	21½
200	Art Met Wks (.60)	9½	9¼	9½
2200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
1800	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	6	6	6
25	Atl Cst L Co (1½g)	36½	36½	36½
500	Atl Rayon (¼g)	8½	8⅜	8½
2400	Atlas Corp war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Atlas D Forge (½g)	8	8	8
100	Atlas Ply (.60g)	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Automat Prod (½g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
25	Aviaw & Sp f (1½)	21	21	21
40	Axton-Fish A	83¼	83	83¼
1800	Babcock & Wil (1½g)	23½	23	23
400	Baldwin Loco war	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Baldwin Rub (½)	7¼	7	7
1800	Barium Stk Stl	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100	Basic Refract (.20g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
600	Beech Aire (1e)	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
100	Bellanca Aire	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3500	Berk & Gay Furn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2300	Bliss (EW)	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
300	Blue Ridge	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
100	Blumenthal (8)	15	15	15
100	Bohack (HC)	11	11	11
50	Bohack(HC)1nf(2k)	81	80	81
100	Bras TrL&P (h2½g)	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
400	Brewst Aero	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2800	Bridgpt Mach	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜
10	Brig Mach pf	95½	95½	95½
300	Br-Am Tb br (.225g)	16	16	16
1400	Brown F&W	4	3¾	3⅞
100	Brown-F Dist	13	13	13
400	Brown Rubber	1½	1½	1½
1500	Buckeye PL (.60g)	10	9⅞	10
700	Buf N&EP pf	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
200	Buf N&EP 5 pf	96½	96½	96½
900	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12⅝	12½	12⅝
2400	Burry Biscuit	4	3⅞	4
300	Calambs Sug	6	6	6
800	Cal El Pow	8	8⅛	8⅛
600	Callite Tugn (.20g)	6⅛	6	6⅛
100	CanIndAlc A (h.10g)	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
400	Can Marconi (h.04g)	2½	2	2⅛
125	Carnation (1)	40	40	40
800	Carrier Corp	16⅞	16½	16½
300	Catalin Am (.10e)	4⅛	4	4⅛
900	Cen & S W Ut	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Cen Hud G&E (.81g)	10	10	10
50	CenNYPow pf (5)	96	96	96
400	Cessna Aire (1e)	9⅞	9¼	9¼
100	Chesebrough (4a)	101½	101	101½
50	Chi Riv&Meh (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Childs pf	18½	18	18
2200	Cities Service	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
300	Cit Ave pf	94	93	93
100	City&SubHom (.80)	7¾	7¾	7¾
2200	Claude Neon Lts	⅞	⅞	⅞
1700	Cleve Tract (¼g)	15½	15¼	15⅜
1000	ColonDevelop	6¾	6⅜	6⅝
1900	ColonialAirl	10½	9⅝	10½
1100	ColoFuel&IWar	3¾	3½	3½
150	Colts PFArm (1½g)	54	52½	52½
50	ColumGas&El (5)	58½	57¼	57¼
200	CommPSvc (1.60)	22	22	22
50	CompoShMvtt (.30g)	10⅞	10⅞	14⅜
100	Cons GF Bal (3.40)	65¾	65¾	65¾
10	ConGEBal pfB (4½)	117	117	117
100	Cons Gas Ut	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Cons Ret Strs (3½g)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
200	Cons Royalty (.10)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Cons Stl Corp (½g)	10¼	10	10¼
300	Cons Textile	4	3⅞	4
100	Cont Roll&Stl (2½g)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12½	12½	12½
200	Copper Range (½g)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Cornuc G Min	¼	1-32	1-32
30	Cor&Reypf	88½	88½	88½
1900	Coscn Petro	3¼	3	3
25	Cosden Petro pf	35	35	35
3100	Creole Pet	29¼	28¾	29
100	Croft Brewing	½	½	½
100	Crown C Pet	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Crown Drug (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Crystal Oil Ref	⅞	⅞	⅞
1600	Cub Atl Sug (2½e)	20¼	20¼	20¼
300	Darby Pet (½g)	18⅜	18	18
200	Davison Rub (¼g)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
4000	Derby Oil	5⅝	5	5⅛
10	Derby Oil pf (4k)	69¼	69¼	69¼
200	Det Gray Ir	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	DetMichStove (.20g)	3	3	3
700	Det Mich Prod (1½g)	18	18	18
900	DivcoTwinTrk (¼g)	6	6	6
100	Domin Stl&Coal	9¾	9¾	9¾
25	Draper Corp (3)	72	72	72
100	Duval Tex Sul (¼g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
900	Eagle Pich Ld (.30g)	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
50	EastG&F 6pf (2¼k)	36	36	36
150	East G&Fprpf (4½)	54⅛	54	54⅛
225	East Sts pf B	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
10	EastSugAs pf (2½k)	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
200	Easy Wash MB (¼e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6800	El Bond & Sh	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	79	78½	78½
100	El Bo & Sh 85 pf (5)	73	73	73
250	El P&L 2 pf A	45	45	45
500	Emerson Elec (.20g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
2800	Equity Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Equity Crp$3pf(2¼k)	32½	32½	32½
300	Esquire Inc (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Eversharp Inc (¾g)	14½	14½	14½
400	Fairchild Ave (½g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
1200	Fairchild En & Air	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
300	Fansteel Met (¼e)	22½	21½	21½
50	Fire As Phil (2a)	69½	69½	69½
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	100½	100½	100½
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	20¼	20¼	20¼
400	Ford Mot Ltd (.11g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Fuller (G A) (2e)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
125	Fuller 4½ pf (4)	63	63	63
100	Gen Alloys	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Gen Firepf (¾g)	16	16	16
90	Gen G&E pf B	100½	100	100
20	Gen G&E pf (6)	74	74	74
10	Gen Pub S pf	64	64	64
20	Gen Share pf (6d)	75½	75½	75½
400	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	16¾	16¼	16¼
1200	Golden Cr Con	7-32	3-16	1-4
40	Gorh Inc pf (2e)	56	56	56
100	Gt Nor Pap	34	34	34
6300	Gulf Oil	49¼	48⅝	48⅝
300	Hazeltin (½g)	31¾	31¾	31¾
100	Helena Rub (½g)	7	6⅞	7
100	Hoe(R)&CoA	30¼	30¼	30¼
400	HollCGold (h.65)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	HumbleOil (¾g)	73¾	73¾	73¾
300	Hussmann-Log (.60)	7¾	7½	7¾
200	Hydraulic	1¾	1¾	1¾
250	Huyler'spf (2k)	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
100	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
100	Ill Iowa Perpf (1¾k)	38¼	38¼	38¼
150	Ill Zinc (.65g)	14	13½	13½
200	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	15	15¼	15¼
500	Imp Tb Can (h.40a)	10	10	10
100	Ind Sve 6% pf	35½	35½	35½
60	Ind Sve 7% pf	40	38½	40
1100	Indus Finan vtc	1½	1½	1½
425	Indus Finan pf	27½	24½	27½
100	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	85½	84½	85½
200	Int Hyd-El pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Int Indust	4¼	4¼	4¼
1600	Int Petrol (h1)	20¼	20½	20½
100	Int Pet reg	20½	20½	20½
300	Int S Raz B	1⅝	1½	1½
100	Int Util A	11¼	11¼	11¼
900	Int Util B	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Inters Home Eq	2¼	2¼	2¼
90	Inters Hos M (1)	24¾	24¾	24¾
175	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	20⅜	20	20
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	10	10	10
3500	Jacobs Aire en .15G	6	5¾	5¾
200	Jacobs (F L)	6¾	6¾	6¾
30	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	97	97	97
200	Kennedy .80G	8¾	8½	8¾
200	Kingston Prod (.10g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
600	Kirby Pet (.10e)	8	8	8

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
10	New BngT&T (3½g)	102	102	102
300	New Idea Inc (.60)	20½	20½	20½
600	NJ Zinc (1½g)	69¾	68¾	69¾
100	N Mex & Ariz Ld	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	103½	103½	103½
40	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	116½	116	116½
20	NY Wat Sve pf	55¾	55¾	55¾
2600	Niag Hud Pow	7½	7½	7½
150	Niag Hud 1 pf	77¾	77¾	77¾
80	Niag Hud 2 pf	60½	60½	60½
1100	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
400	Niag Hud B war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Niag Sh Md B (.10g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
2700	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	11¼	11	11
100	NipsingMns (h.10e)	1½	1½	1½
600	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1¾	⅝	1⅛
25	Nor Am L&P pf	78¾	78¾	78¾
100	Novadel-Ag (1)	28¾	28¾	28¾
400	Ogden Corp (¾g)	4½	4	4½
40	Ohio Ed pf (6)	102½	101¾	101¾
10	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	113¾	113¾	113¾
25	Ohio P S 6 pf (6)	112	112	112
40	Pac Lig pf (5)	108¾	108¼	108¼
7000	Pantepec Oil Ven	8¾	8½	8¾
2100	Prkrsburg R&R (⅛g	19¼	18⅞	19¼
1100	Penmroad (¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
60	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	100	100	100
50	Pa Wat&Pow (4)	68¼	68¼	68¼
100	Pharis T&R (.30e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Phila Co (.45g)	9	9	9
2800	Phoenix Sec	27¼	26½	27¼
100	Pierce-Govern (.30g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
1800	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7¾	7¾	7¾
110	Pitts&Lake E (2½g)	64¾	64¼	64¼
150	Pitts Metallu (¾g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Plough Inv	13½	13½	13½
100	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
50	Quaker Oats (4)	88	88	88
1100	RKO opt war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Raytheon Mfg	14¼	14¼	14¼
1300	Red Bank Oil	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	14½	14¼	14½
600	Richmond Rad .20G	4¼	4	4
2900	Root Pet	5⅝	5½	5⅝
100	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1600	Ryan Cons Pet .20G	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
3900	St Regis Pap	4¼	4	4¼
400	Salt Dome Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Savoy Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
7400	Schulte (DA)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6	Schulte (DA) pf	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
40	Scran-SBW pf	51	50¾	50¾
4000	Scullin Stl (1g)	15¼	14⅞	15
100	Seeman Bros (3)	44	44	44
800	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Selberling Rub (½g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
150	Selected Indus cv	9	9	9
50	Sel Ind pr (3½)	72½	72½	72½
200	Shat-Denn (¼g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Shat-Denn (½g)	3½	3½	3½
50	Silex (1)	14½	14½	14½
400	Solar Aire (.10g)	4¼	4	4
400	Solar Mfg	5¼	5¼	5¼
1100	Sonotone (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Soss Mfg (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	So Penn Oil (1.60)	45¾	45¾	45¾
200	So Phosphate (.20g	6	6	6
700	South Royal (.40)	11¾	11¾	11¾
400	Spalding	4	4	4
200	Spalding 1 pf (2)	30½	30	30½
2000	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Stand Cable (¼g)	4	4	4
100	Stand C&S pf (1.80)	17½	17½	17½
300	St Oil Ky (1)	17¾	17	17¾
800	Stand Prod (.40e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Stand Stl-Leac	7-32	7-32	7-32
2100	Starl Al Prod (.90e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Stetson (JB)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
800	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	18¼	18¼	18¼
30	Sun Ray Drug (.80)	11¼	11¼	11¼
1800	Sunray Oil (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1800	Technicolor	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
100	Texon Oil & L (.20g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
900	Tob Prod Exp	5¾	5¾	5¾
20	Toledo Edis 6%pf(6)	100	100	100
300	Trans-Lux	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Tri-Cont war	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Truns Inc (½g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Udylite Corp (.20e)	3	3	3
200	Unexcelled Mfg (½g)	4	4	4
200	Unit Aire Pr (1a)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Unit Chem	17	17	17
1600	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1½	1½	1½
1600	Unit Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
380	Unit Gas pf (5½k)	132½	132	132⅜
600	Unit Gas war	⅞	⅞	⅞
3000	Unit Lt & Pow A	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Unit Lt & Pow B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Unit Lt & P pf	85⅝	85	85¼
1100	Unit Prof Sh	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
20	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	46	46	46
100	Unit Specties	6	6	6
75	US & I Sec pf (2k)	79	78⅝	79
16300	U S Foil B	8¼	7¾	8⅛
400	United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
1100	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	3	2⅞	3
200	Univ Pict vtc	18½	18½	18½
1000	Utah-Idaho Sug (.15g)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
80	Utah P&L pf (5¾k)	67	66¾	66¾
100	Utah Radio	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Valspar Corp	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
50	Valspar pf (2¼e	32	31	32
1400	Venezuel Pet	9	8⅝	9
100	Waco Aire (.30e)	4	4	4
1300	Wentwth Mfg (¼g)	3½	3⅜	3½
100	West Air Lines	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Wey'berg Shoe (¾)	9	9	9
100	Williams (RC) (.60g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
150	Wilson Prod (.80)	12	12	12
800	Wright Harg	3⅛	3	3⅛

Total Stock Sales Today (Estimated)—260,000 shares; Year Ago—38,895 shares.

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
180	Koppers Co pf (6)	100	99½	100
50	Lack RR NJ	34¼	34	34
1700	Lake Shore M (h.80)	14⅛	14	14
1800	Lehigh C&N (.65e) .40G	8¼	8	8
3300	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	11-16
900	Lone Star .40G	9	8¾	8¾
100	Long Is Lig	3	3	3
100	Long Is L pf	80¾	80¾	80¾
300	Long Is L pfB	45	44½	45
1000	Louis L&E (.30g)	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
200	Mangel Stg war	2½	2½	2½
600	Manhel Strs

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Peter's Rooster

By Margaret Waring Buck
Author of "Animals Through the Year"
Illustrated by the Author

Grandmother Bremer dropped another bit of sassafrass bark into the kettle of boiling water. "There!" she glowed to Sukie, the cat, "that makes a color like marigolds."

Sukie arched her back against grandmother's full gray skirt and cocked an eye at the phoebe birds overhead. The four kettles of dye sat beside a pile of yarn on the grass outside the kitchen door. Over all the farmyards of Nockamixon, where the "Plain People" lived, the sun shone bright and warm.

Grandmother glanced across the yard, through the gate and down the path that led to the village. "Here comes Peter!" she cried.

The gate creaked as Peter bounced through, swinging his school books. The hens clucked to their chickens and scattered to the four corners of the barnyard.

"Hello, grandmother, has thee got any cookies?" Peter called.

"Didn't thee leave the gate open and chase Widow Shannon's cow on the way to school?" questioned grandmother. "Thee doesn't deserve many cookies."

"How did thee know; grandmother?"

"A little bird told me," and grandmother pointed to the phoebes.

Schoolmaster's Contest

"Schoolmaster made a bird," Peter announced. "It was green and yellow and red." He looked at the dye pots. "If I had some colors, I could make a bird."

"Never heard of a green, yellow and red one," grandmother remarked, dipping some wool into the kettle of brown dye.

"Schoolmaster is having a contest," Peter continued, unabashed. "He said he'd give a box of colors to the one who made the best picture."

"Huh!" sniffed grandmother, as she drew the skein of wool out of the dye. "Now thee can run along and fetch a cookie out of the jar. This yarn will be done in no time at all."

Peter took a handful of cookies to the fence where he could perch and survey the farmyard. Sukie, the cat, jumped up beside him and together they watched the scratching hens, the phoebe birds flying to and from their nest and the little brown chipmunk scurrying along the wall. Then the rooster crowed from a near fence post. He spread his wings and sailed down to the clump of weeds at Peter's feet. Peter looked hard at the rooster; then he glanced toward the farm house and saw grandmother hanging the last bit of colored yarn on the line to dry. Peter watched her vanish into the house. "Now!" he said.

He slipped into the shed where grandmother kept a pile of paper that she used for wrapping packages. Taking several pieces he tiptoed to the dye pots and quickly dipped one piece of paper into each. Then he spread them on the fence to dry, singing a little song to himself as he did so.

"Logwood makes a reddish hue,
Sassafras a yellow,
Indigo will turn things blue,
Walnut bark will mellow.
Grassy stains produce a green,
Iris makes a purple sign.
All these colors may be seen
Hanging on grandmother's line."

While the colored papers were drying Peter skipped into the house to beg a pair of scissors and half a cup of flour.

"Is thee going to make thy own cookies now?" chuckled grandmother.

Peter grinned mysteriously and retreated through the door. He drew a little water from the well and carefully stirred it into his flour to make a paste. "I can make pictures, too," he boasted to the strutting rooster, "even if I haven't got a box of paints!" He took the piece of red paper from the fence and cut out a little jagged shape. Sukie edged up beside him. "That is for the comb," he told her, as he looked again at the rooster.

Peter's Picture

When the bell rang for supper Peter hardly wanted to stop. As soon as the meal was over he rushed back to his work. Grandmother nodded in her rocking chair by the fire and Sukie curled up in her lap.

"How quiet it is here tonight," grandmother mused. "I wonder what mischief Peter is up to now?"

The next morning Peter started for school with something large and brightly colored extending beyond the edges of his biggest book. But grandmother was too busy admonishing him to be good to notice what he was carrying.

That afternoon when school was over two figures hurried along the path from the village and two pairs of feet marched up to Grandmother Bremer's front door. One small, dusty pair would be Peter's and one larger pair in shiny black boots couldn't belong to anybody but the schoolmaster.

"Howdy, Grandmother Bremer," cried the schoolmaster, knocking at the door. "It's quite an artist thee have in the family!"

"How's that?" asked grandmother, thinking of her brightly colored yarns.

"Peter, show thy grandmother the picture that thee made," encouraged the schoolmaster.

"Well, I never!" grandmother exclaimed. "If it isn't a fine cock with a red comb and wattle and all the colors of the rainbow in his tail. I never would have believed that Peter could do it!"

"It's a fine piece of work," praised the schoolmaster. "See all these little bits of colored paper that have been cut out and pasted on. It was the best design in the class and Peter has won the box of colors."

"Won't that be grand, now!" grandmother cried. "Peter can decorate the house for us. And think," she added to herself, "all the mischief it will keep him out of."

A Toad's Way

I met a little woman
Who was going up a hill,
And when she wasn't hopping
She sat extremely still.

She hadn't any neck at all,
She hadn't any chin,
She opened wide her great big mouth
And snapped a young fly in.

She seemed to be good-natured
And friendly as could be,
For while she swallowed down the fly
She winked her eye at me.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

The rooster sailed down to the clump of weeds at Peter's feet

Benjamin Spider Was Right

The rain drops came pattering down between the leaves, as Matilda Spider hurried through the shrubbery to her home somewhere at the back of the woodshed.

Benjamin Spider, her long-legged husband, was washing his face in the kitchen after a busy morning in the garden, when she darted in at the front door, threw off her bonnet and shawl, and settled herself in her own special nook by the side of the stove.

"So you are back again, Matilda," he called from the kitchen as he rubbed his whiskers and eyebrows with a piece of fluff, making himself look rather ferocious.

"Yes," called back Matilda from her cosy nook, "and I've got the most wonderful news for you."

"Have you, my dear?" questioned Benjamin, a little uneasily, half guessing what Matilda's news might be. "I'll come in a minute."

"I've found the most lovely new home for us," declared Matilda as Benjamin settled himself in his own special nook on the other side of the stove. "It has central heating, electric light, and two of the cosiest nooks right out of the draughts."

"But—but" sputtered Benjamin, ruffling up his eyebrows afresh, "why do we want a new home, Matilda? Isn't this nice enough? So quiet and secluded and warm."

"But the one I have found is in a real house," explained Matilda, "the nice house on the other side of the shrubbery. And, anyhow," she pouted, "I don't want to go on living at the back of a woodshed all my life," and two spidery tears fell on the carpet.

"But we aren't popular in houses," objected Benjamin. "Their owners don't like us a bit."

"Pooh!" sniffed Matilda, dabbing her eyes with a powder puff. "They are much more frightened of us than we are of them."

Matilda Insists

"Matilda!" cried Benjamin, suddenly jumping right out of his cosy corner, "you don't mean the house with the red door, do you, where I saw a new broom with long bushy hairs waiting for the cook to take it in?"

"Well, and who's afraid of an old broom?" asked Matilda, who at the moment was feeling very brave.

"But it isn't an old broom," stammered Benjamin. "It is a new broom and they always 'sweep clean'!"

It was no good. Matilda would have her way, and the very next morning, when the sun was shining brightly, and the study window at the red house was wide open, the two long-legged spiders moved into their new home.

"Now isn't this cosy and nice!" exclaimed Matilda as they went into their little parlor high above the bookcase.

"Yes, it is quite cosy," admitted Benjamin. "But all the same—" he began.

"Now, don't be silly," interrupted Matilda.

Cook at the house with the red door was up early the next morning.

"Just the kind of day for turning out the study," she called to Alice the Kitchen Maid.

Up went the windows. Down came the curtains. Outside on the lawn carpets and rugs, pictures and chairs, were hustled together.

Bang! Bang! Swish! Swish! Plump! Plump!

Benjamin Spider awakened with a start.

"Matilda!" he cried. "Matilda!"

Matilda opened her dark beady eyes and peered down at the bushy hairs of a long-handled broom, climbing up the wall beside the bookcase, and guided by the strong hands of Alice the Kitchen Maid.

"Quick!" whispered Matilda, who wasn't feeling quite so brave now. "Quick! Let's hide under the curtain pole."

Together they raced towards the window. Suddenly there was a shriek from below.

"Look!" cried Alice. "There are two long-legged spiders up there. I saw them run."

"Well, they won't hurt you," laughed Cook. "Here, give me the broom. Out you go!" she called to Benjamin and Matilda. "The garden or the woodshed is the home for you."

The New Broom

What a chase it was! Matilda and Benjamin darted here and there, under the curtain pole, along the picture rail, down the walls and up again until, tired out, they huddled together in a corner, only to be caught in the hairs of the long-handled broom.

"Got them!" cried Cook triumphantly, and the next moment the two frightened spiders found themselves dropping from the long thick hairs of the broom down, down on to the velvety green of the lawn.

"What an escape," gasped Benjamin as they darted away through the shrubbery back to the woodshed and the safety of their old home.

"Yes," agreed Matilda when she had got her breath and put her bonnet straight. "You were quite right, Benjamin, new brooms do sweep clean."

It was rather nice of Benjamin not to say "I told you so." He only nodded his head and smoothed his eyebrows with a bit of fluff.

The next day, when Cook and Alice the Kitchen Maid were busy in the red house cleaning the kitchen, he went back to the study and fetched all their belongings away.

Matilda herself agrees now that their quiet, safe little home in the woodshed is the nicest home in the world for spiders.

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Crickets in the Field

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew
Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

One summer day two field crickets were sitting on a flat stone in a meadow, watching a bumblebee that was buzzing among the red blossoms in a clover patch near by.

One of them was a very young cricket, scarcely larger than a good-sized ant. The other was old, and as large as he would ever be.

"I wish I had wings so that I could fly," the little cricket said, as the bumblebee buzzed off across the meadow.

"You will have wings some day," the old cricket told him. "When you are as big as I am, you will have a pair of shiny black wings, just like mine. But you will never fly with them, little cricket."

"Why not?" the little cricket asked.

"Because our wings are not made for flying," the old cricket replied. "They are made for us to sing with. When we rub them together as fast as we can they make a cheery sound, like a song. It is better to sing than to fly, little cricket."

"I suppose so," the little cricket answered. "And I don't need to fly, because I can hop. Do you see how long my two back hopping legs have grown? We crickets couldn't get along without our hopping legs, could we?"

"No indeed," the old cricket agreed. "We need all six of our legs. They serve us in a good many useful ways."

"What can we do with them besides hop?" the little cricket asked.

"We can walk with them," the old cricket replied, "and brush ourselves with them, and dig with them. And, of course," he added, "we field crickets hear with our legs too."

"Do we really, old cricket?"

"Yes," said the old cricket. "Our ears are on our legs instead of our heads. If your eyes are sharp enough you can see the small openings on the outside of each front leg."

"How much there is for us to learn about ourselves," the little cricket said. "We hear with our legs and we sing with our hind wings. And you said we could dig with our legs, old cricket. What do we dig?"

"We dig our homes, little cricket. When the time comes you will dig a tiny burrow for yourself under a stone or tuft of grass, here in the meadow. It will have a doorway and a narrow hall, and a snug little room at the very back, where you will sleep. You will live alone in your burrow, as field crickets always do, and often, on a summer night, you will sit in your doorway and sing."

"Tell me more," the little cricket said eagerly.

"Not now," the old cricket answered. "I must go out into the meadow and find a bit of green to eat."

(Watch for a story about the Man in the Moon's world on Monday after next.)

Fluff Follows Adventure

One day the two kittens, Fluff and Muff, were sunning themselves on the front stoop of Mr. Shekleton's grocery store. At night they slept in a box of shavings in the back office. Joe, the delivery boy, always left a saucer of milk close by for them.

"I'm tired of this old street," said Fluff, blinking his blue eyes very fast.

"I'd like to have adventures,
And be a hero bold.
To travel 'round the world a bit
Before I get too old!"

"I'm satisfied as long as I have a comfortable place to sleep and plenty to eat," replied Muff, yawning. "Let other folks have adventures, I say." And he began to give himself the morning bath.

Just then a pretty white feather came sailing on the breeze and stopped long enough to tickle the tip of Fluff's nose.

"Tag, you're it!" whispered the feather. Then it whirled away again.

Fluff Follows

Fluff didn't need a second invitation. As the feather skipped lightly over the walk, his little gray paw was almost on it. A saucy gust of wind whipped it right around the corner.

Fluff flew around the corner, too. But when he looked this way and that for the feather it was nowhere in sight; neither was the comfortable stoop of Mr. Shekleton's grocery store.

Suddenly, a large, white woolly dog came bounding down the street. Fluff had never before met any dogs that were not on leashes in the store. Without waiting to find out that the dog was only playing, he scampered down a flight of steps and hid in the coal hole of an apartment house! Here he waited a long time crouched down in a heap. At last, he gave himself a good shake.

"Well, if I'm to be a hero, I'll never learn sitting in this coal hole!" he said. And he crept cautiously up the steps and back to the street again.

The dog had gone away. Only strange houses with staring windows peered down on little Fluff as he pattered along.

"Go home, go home,"
They seemed to say.
"Don't stop 'til
You have found the way!"

"Good gracious," exclaimed Fluff. "If houses can talk on this block I'd better get out of here! It isn't much fun being a hero all alone anyway!" And he cried, "Miew, miew!" real loud, hoping Muff would hear him. But there was no answer.

Just then a terrible noise made him stop short!

Tommy's Scooter

Tommy Tooker on his scooter was coming lickety-split along the street. Fluff was right in the way.

"Hi!" shouted Tommy.

As he swept by, he picked Fluff up by the nape of his neck. Past the houses and down the hill flashed Fluff and Tommy Tooker on his scooter.

Not far from the corner a baby carriage was parked against the side of a building. And what did Tommy Tooker do, but drop Fluff right into the center of a pink silk quilt covering a tiny baby!

But Fluff had only been there a moment when to his great surprise the carriage began to move.

Around the corner and up the hill,
It rolled and rolled along, until—

it stopped right in front of Mr. Shekleton's grocery store!

Fluff peeped out. Sitting on the top step of the stoop, was Muff, looking anxiously up and down the street. Fluff made a big jump and landed beside him.

"Well, where have you been?" asked Muff.

"I've been seeing the world," said Fluff importantly. And he proceeded to tell Muff the story of his adventures.

"Travelers tell strange tales," said Muff. And he gave Fluff a playful box on the ear. Said Fluff:

"I've had adventures and quite enough,
Now I'll stay home with my brother Muff."

These Were at The Party Too

Here are the names of girls and boys who sent nice pictures for Jack Horner's Party last month, too. They were crowded out last Monday:

Caroline Passage, 4, Buffalo, N.Y.; Jean Harriette Hefti, 6, Monrovia, Calif.; Reynold Linder, 6, Tulare, Calif.; Jean Van Buren, 6, Casey, Ill.; Anne E. Crawford, 6, Burlingame, Calif.; Donald Leary, 7, Minneapolis, Minn.; Christine Campbell, 7, Glendale, Calif.; Kay Nichols, 7, Wellsville, Kans.; John Pennington, 7, Fremont, Mich.; Jean Earley, 7, Reading, Mass. Charles Emerson, 7, Chicago, Ill.; Frank C. Rigoni, 8, Glendale, Calif.; Nell Hefti, 8, Monrovia, Calif.; Mary Betz, 10, Glen Elder, Kans.; Steven Smith, 12, Northfield, Mass.; and Nancy Elizabeth Sylvanus, 12, Granville, Ohio.

Since I've Grown Up

When I was a little boy,
I'd spend my pennies for a toy,
Some candy or an ice-cream cup—
But I don't now, since I've grown up.

Just one more week—then I'll be six.
My father says, "Almost a man—
With great re-spon-si-bi-li-ties."
So I must do the best I can,
For father says, "Son, overseas
Are brave men who are fighting for
The right—that all may live in peace,
And we must help to win this war."

So now I save my pennies. When
I have counted: eight—nine—ten!
I go down street (along with Gramp)
And buy another Savings Stamp.

MARION DOYLE

Our Mail Bag

Who wants to make new friends during vacation? If you do, write letters to some of the girls or boys whose names you see in Our Mail Bag.

Send your letter here, enclosed in a stamped envelope, and write on it the partial address of the child as it was published in Our Mail Bag column. Put that envelope into another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If someone in your home subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor, you may have your own letter published in Our Mail Bag, inviting girls or boys to write to you. Make your letter interesting, so that other children will want to have you for a friend. And when they write to you, remember to answer letters promptly. All Mail Bag correspondents must promise to answer letters promptly.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

I am eight years old. I should like to correspond with some boys my age that live in Switzerland, France, Philippine Islands, Norway, Africa (along the Congo River), and China.

I am in the third grade in school. I take piano lessons and am interested in music. I like to ride horses, swim, and play baseball.

Yours truly,
Byron M.

Rensselaer, New York

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl nine years old and am in the fifth grade. My dog's and cat's names are taken from The Christian Science Monitor. They box each other and are very interesting to watch. I like skating, skiing, bicycle riding and music. My hobby is collecting sea shells.

The page For Children in The Christian Science Monitor is very interesting. I would like to hear from a girl my age from any place.

Your little friend,
Caryl Paula N.

Argentina Must Now Look To Conservation of Herds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—It is now "too late" for North Americans to expect any considerable Argentine assistance in solving their meat shortage problem. This is the authorized opinion of the national cattle and beef shipping trade.

Even if the sanitary regulations were amended to permit entry of Argentine beef, it is claimed, there would be practically none available, after home consumption and the British contracts had been fulfilled. Argentina, these experts state, must now look to the conservation of its herds.

North Americans are asked also to remember that they are already getting a big share of Argentine meat exports. How? A part of the 800,000 tons shipped annually to Britain goes to the feeding of Uncle Sam's doughboys in Europe and Africa. That is the Argentine contention.

Nonetheless, legislators like Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York are being elevated into a kind of heroes category, in the eyes of many Argentines, because of their persistent advocacy of northern importation of their meat.

These Argentines cannot understand why Americans—officially at least—have not wished to share their juicy steaks at a time when they are being rationed in meat and face the prospect of eating less of this class of food than at any previous time in their history.

Manual—and even office—workers in Buenos Aires still eat pounds of meat per day while North Americans weigh their rations in pounds per week. Moreover, they get the "best cuts," despite the thousands of tons dispatched monthly to England.

There may still be some beef available for other export markets, but, according to cattle experts, the hopes of this new trade are rapidly fading.

Indeed, according to these experts, Argentina may soon have to start reducing instead of increasing the volume of its meat exports. The time may not be far distant when Argentines will be tested with the prospect of sacrificing slightly if they wish to maintain the volume of shipments to Britons and their Allies.

This is due, mainly, to the loss of cattle through drought and excessive slaughtering, it is declared. One quarter stated that five million head of cattle and sheep were lost in the recent drought.

Another point is that England, which manages all Argentine meat negotiations for the United States, has been asking for more second-class beef—the "freezer" and "canner" instead of the "chiller" types. Chilled beef demands many, fast and special ocean carriers, which invariably have to voyage alone, out of convoys. The other classes, dehydrated and canned, can be shipped more compactly and on any class of ship. The Allied armies, apparently, prefer this form of meat and, incidentally, the U-boats received a setback because previously the big refrigerator ships from the River Plate had become special targets, in or out of convoy.

The result on the Argentine cattle market was interesting. The peculiar situation arose that the better animals became of lower value. This, if allowed to continue, would imply a metamorphosis in Argentina's cattle-breeding industry. This, in the long run, would be detrimental to Great Britain, as the chief customer, as well as to Argentina. So it was resolved, in recent negotiations, that Britain would continue to buy a certain percentage of the chilled meat.

Managers of the great "frigorificos," or meat-packing plants, that crowd the banks of the River Plate in Buenos Aires, confirm that difficulties have increased of late in obtaining a sufficiency of meat for the ships in dock. This is a reminder of the drought losses as well as of the export demands.

The Argentine Government, therefore, in negotiationg with the British in London, had to keep in mind the possibility of overstraining the resources of the country. It is certainly to the interests of the country to maintain the quality of its meat.

Postwar Plans by Libraries Take On Global Character

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 19—Postwar planning by the American Library Association has taken on a global character.

While this organization of 15,000 American librarians is giving much study to the needs of United States libraries, big and little, and to the areas in this country which have no libraries, it is at the same time drafting plans for aid to libraries of Europe, of China, of South America and of other areas. It is offering the State Department recommendations for policies affecting libraries outside the United States now and after the war.

Following a meeting of the Board of Directors of the A. L. A. here this month, Carl H. Milam, Executive Secretary of the Association, outlined in an interview the work the group is doing in both the national and international field of postwar plans.

Relations Office

An important step in preparing for closer international relations among libraries after the war is being taken with the opening, early in August, of an International Relations Office of the A. L. A. in Washington, D. C. In charge will be Harry Miller Lydenberg, recently returned from Mexico City where he spent two years as organizer and director of the Benjamin Franklin Library, established with United States funds. Mr. Lydenberg is widely known as the former director of the New York Public Library.

Mr. Lydenberg will administer the program of cultural relations with other lands which the A. L. A. is rapidly expanding, partly in cooperation with the State Department and partly with the aid of philanthropic foundations.

An example of the type of project which will come under the administration of this committee is one already under way for sending some $100,000 worth of books as gifts from this government to Latin-American libraries. Another such project is that which the A. L. A. is carrying on to enable foreign libraries to keep up their files of American scholarly periodicals during the war when subscriptions are necessarily suspended. The A. L. A. buys the current issues and stores them so that it will be able to supply the missing issues to libraries in war areas when peace comes.

Overseas Work

Other, new projects will also be undertaken. One of the big tasks before the committee is to help in recruiting and training of librarians for overseas work in the reconstruction period.

While the American Library Association can do much on its own, it recognizes that the Division of Cultural Relations of the State Department is the agency that can do most to establish broad policies of aid to libraries in other lands. It is therefore offering the Department certain recommendations. In a memorandum sent to the State Department late in June, it suggested that the government do the following: Keep channels open for exchange of ideas with friendly nations during the war and open or reopen them with each enemy or enemy-controlled country as promptly as possible after hostilities cease; 2. Ease the flow of cultural materials among nations by establishing copyrights, postal and tariff regulations to this end through suitable treaties; 3. Call on private organizations such as scholarly societies and professional groups to carry on cultural activities of the U. S. Government in other lands.

In the home field the American Library Association's first step in postwar planning is the publication, scheduled for July 19, of a volume designed to show what the country ought to have in library service. It is called "Public Library Standards," and was written in co-operation with the National Resources Planning Board. The next step will be to check actual library service against these standards. This will be done with statistics now available. The third step will be to plan for extension of library service to the third of the population who do not now have it, and improvement of library service for another third who live in areas where libraries are not all they should be.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on July 25, Aug. 22, Sept. 26.

New York

New York City—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Aug. 1, 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1100kc, on Aug. 15.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 1, 15, Sept. 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 5 p. m., KFMB, 1450kc, on July 25; Aug. 22; Sept. 26.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Aug. 1; Sept. 5.

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, 1300kc, on Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 607mc, on July 25; Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOMB, 590kc, on Aug. 15; Sept. 19.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Long Beach (auspices Third Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 440 Elm Avenue, 3 p. m., July 25.
San Diego (First Church): Church Edifice, 2442 Second Avenue, 7:30 p. m., July 30.
Santa Paula: Universalist Church, 740 Main Street, 8 p. m., July 29.

New York

New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., July 27.

Pennsylvania

Upper Darby (auspices First Church, Ardmore): Upper Darby Junior High School Auditorium, Garrett Road and Sherbrook Boulevard, 3 p. m., July 28.

Sox, Braves Drop Close To Cellars

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Approaching the start of another series of East-West battles in the big leagues, we find the Red Sox and Braves in a state of disappointment.

Unable to hit and at times erratic in the field, the Braves have reached a spot in the National League where they can glance over their shoulders and stare into the collective faces of the eight-place New York Giants. Because they lost 8-5 in 11 innings and tied 4-4 with the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday at Braves Field, the Braves slipped into the berth just ahead of the Giants by the margin of four percentage points.

Needs Punch

Of course, Casey Stengel will have another chance to turn that tie into a victory. According to N. L. law, when a game is halted because of the Sunday curfew, it must be continued as halted the next time the teams meet. In this particular case, it will be with three Braves on the bases in the sixth inning, with only one out and Connie Ryan at bat. However, the fact remains that Stengel is badly in need of punch if he ever hopes this season to get even close to the first division.

Therefore, the reason for the latest player move at Braves Field is a little vague. Bill Brubaker, who had batted .421 in his combined roles of pinch hitter, third and first basemen, was released outright to Hartford, and Ben Geraghty, reserve infielder, was sent there on option, in exchange for Shortstop Bill Heltzel, who at the moment of the deal was hitting .289 in the Eastern League.

McCarthy Stars

The one man who continues to act big league in the field and at bat for the Braves is Johnny McCarthy, the first baseman. In the series with the Dodgers, which left the Brooks 3½ games off the Cardinal pace, Johnny clouted along at a .500 pace and included among his collection four doubles and a triple. Too bad some of the others either cannot or will not take the hint.

The Red Sox come home to Fenway Park on Wednesday for a series with the Chicago White Sox; and instead of being in the thick of the pennant race, Joe Cronin finds himself being pursued by the eighth-place Athletics. The Red Sox seem to be where they are through a series of circumstances. Some days they look like eighth-placers at bat. On others, they hit well and enough, but their pitching is minor league. But, of course—as has been the case so often in the past—there may not be anything wrong with them that a home stand cannot correct.

Hughson In Slump

One of the mystifying angles to the current Red Sox story in the inability of Tex Hughson to win. With four straight setbacks and minus a victory for July, the Texan should be Cronin's insurance against a losing streak. But he temporarily has lost his crip on the hitters, which must gripe him no end. Tex is just as confident that the hitters in the American League are a lot of bums, as Ted Williams was that the pitchers were in that class. It is inconceivable that a hurler with Hughson's assortment and confidence will stay long in a slump.

Cronin must be about at the end of his patience with Dick Newsome. This is difficult to write, because Dick is a real nice fellow and a good man to have in the dugout for morale reasons. But he has now lost five in a row and was hit harshly on each occasion. Yesterday at Washington he walked seven Senators in five innings and hit another with a pitched ball.

♪ ♪ ♪

Red Sox fans should not give up on their ball club, because the stops are still close together on the A. L. elevator. Cronin early today was only five games out of third place.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bobo Newsom was driven out in the third inning of his debut with the Browns yesterday. Still, he should help that club in this close race.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Yankees have won eight straight and opened up a 5½-game cushion on the Senators.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox today play the highly-regarded Norfolk Naval Training Station nine at Norfolk . . . The Braves have signed Larry Clement of Cambridge, captain and infielder at the University of Alabama this year.

Shadows of Baseball to Come

This Is the Way the Game Looks at Night

After the war Boston baseball fans are likely to see night baseball here, and the above work of art gives a view of the way action will show up. All cameramen (foreground) had the same idea at the same time, and Don Kolloway (center, sliding), Chicago White Sox second baseman, scores in a flash-bulb blaze of glory in the second inning of the July 15 night game with the Detroit Tigers in Chicago. Paul Richards (9), Detroit catcher, takes over for the throw-in. Cal Hubbard (second from left) is the umpire.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Yankees chalk up ninth straight by beating White Sox in double-header; Francisco Segura, of Ecuador, wins eastern clay court tennis title; Joe Angyal wins singles title in national regatta at Philadelphia.

Five Years Ago

Cleveland beats Yankees, 5-3 behind Mel Harder's pitching, to end Yanks' seven-game winning streak.

Promoter George May Order Players to Follow His Rule

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—The all-American amateur, first of three golfing flings in the Tam O'Shanter tee party, had barely started today when George S. May, the club's super promoter, issued an edict that his ideas of running the tournament were not to be questioned.

Wilford Wehrle, the Racine, Wis., star, asked May for permission to drop out of the amateur meet so he could devote all his attention to the all-American open. May threatened to disqualify him should he come through among the 64 qualifiers today and tomorrow and then default his first round match so he could compete only in the open.

"This business of counting your medal score in the open while you are competing in match play of the amateur is all screwy," said Wehrle. "I am shooting the best golf of my life and I wanted to see how well I really could do against such fellows as Byron Nelson without having to play in two tournaments at once."

Wehrle posted a practice round of 70 yesterday, marking the first time he has been out of the 60's in 11 consecutive rounds.

But with May dousing this little flareup with a steadfastness that recalled last year's "numbers game" in which he insisted the pros wear identification tags or be disqualified, the 1943 tournament moved ahead with 260 players jamming the course in the first round of their 36-hole qualifying test.

Bill Gordon, the Tam pro, predicted a pair of 78's would win a berth, and Sgt. Joe Louis, for one, was convinced he could hit those figures.

There was a minimum of name players in the vast assemblage since many former stars, including Lieut. Bud Ward, the 1942 champion, were unable to obtain leaves. Frank Stranahan, of Toledo, one of the favorites, withdrew his entry today for that reason.

But the simon pure group, starting out over the par 72 landscape in threesomes, still had class in Wehrle, last year's runner-up; Art Doering and Chick Evans of Chicago, Gus Moreland of Peoria, Ill., Steve Kovack of Pittsburgh, Dale Morey of Indianapolis and L. S. U., and Bob Cochran of St. Louis.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Interested in the "inside" of the ice game these hot days, or would you prefer to have some of the ice inside you? . . . Well, here's how we get it from a couple of guys who can be called "reliable sources" . . . The National Hockey League, which had plenty of tough going last season, will be an eight-club circuit with Cleveland and Buffalo added . . . It isn't that Al Sutphin and Eddie Shore want to give up that combination of minor league expenses and major league gates, but there won't be enough players for the American League to operate.

♪ ♪ ♪

Washington, Providence and maybe New Haven will join the Eastern—let's not call it amateur—League and so will Atlantic City when the Army moves out of the Convention Hall . . . The figuring is that there'll be enough kids available for the Eastern circuit without cutting in on the physically "unfit" and the married men over 25 who'll fill the big league rosters . . . Of course there's the ticklish question of getting "clearances" for the athletes, but if necessary the National League will play only week-end games and the players will work at war jobs the other five days.

♪ ♪ ♪

Chicago scribes tell this one on Jimmy Dykes, who is carrying on his feud with umpires in a peaceful manner this season . . . It seems Jimmy wasn't satisfied with the umps' observation of a rather indefinite rule banning quick returns by pitchers so he clipped the item out of his book and posted it in the umpire's dressing room . . . A few days later Dykes thought one of the Philadelphia pitchers was making quick returns so he started shouting at Bill Summers about it . . . "What do you know about quick returns?" Summers came back. "That rule isn't in your book." . . . "And it isn't either," Dykes ruefully admitted as he displayed the mutilated page.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gunder Haegg's race at Cleveland will be held at Baldwin-Wallace College because the A. A. U. couldn't interest any of the papers there in sponsoring the event. . . . George Metkovich, the Coast League whiz recently bought by the Red Sox, is likened to Ted Williams by no less an authority than Lefty O'Doul, who taught Williams some of the tricks of the hitting trade. . . . Paul Florence, the Birmingham Barons' prexy, claims to have the solution of the manpower problem. Says Paul: "We are going to turn over to the Government all the men we have left on base."

♪ ♪ ♪

City (Iowa) Journal: "If the girls keep taking over the sports jobs in the nation, the gridiron press boxes this fall will smell sweeter—if not so 'spirited.'"

♪ ♪ ♪

Lieut. (jg) Harry Craft, former Cincinnati and Kansas City outfielder, has been transferred to the Del Monte, Calif., Navy Pre-Flight School. Chances are he'll replace Lieut. Jesse Hill in the Navyators lineup, although Lieut. Willard Bronson, ex-Nebraska athlete, took Hill's coaching post.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Detroit—University of Detroit drops football for duration.

San Francisco—Gunder Haegg, timed in 4:12.3, fails in attempt to beat Arne Andersson's 4:02.6 mile record.

Philadelphia—Fairmount Rowing Association retains American rowing championship in national regatta on Schuylkill River; Art Gallagher, Penn A. C., wins singles scull title.

Clementon, N. J. — Bertram Davidson, Lancaster, Pa., wins national junior AAU long distance swim championship.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Ray Billows, Poughkeepsie, wins New York State amateur golf title for fifth time.

Alpena, Mich.—Shamrock believed leading in Port Huron-to-Mackinac Great Lakes yacht race classic.

Chicago—Doris Hart, Miami, Fla., beats Shirley Frey, Akron, Ohio, for girls under 18 tennis title in River Forest open tourney.

International League

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—International League standings:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	50	38	.568
Newark	49	40	.551
Montreal	45	43	.500
Syracuse	43	43	.500
Rochester	42	45	.483
Baltimore	40	44	.476
Buffalo	41	47	.466
Jersey City	37	54	.407

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette

BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

Ted Williams Out Of Relief Affair

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Ted Williams will not play with the Chapel Hill, N. C., Naval Pre-Flight Cloudbusters in the war relief baseball double-header at the Yankee Stadium on July 28.

Ed Barrow, President of the Yankees, announced that he had received a message from Williams' commanding officer that circumstances beyond his control would prevent the former Boston Red Sox slugger from making the trip to New York.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	132	13	43	0	6	.326
Culberson	180	20	54	3	29	.300
Partee	147	17	44	0	12	.299
Cronin	54	5	15	4	10	.278
Fox	302	34	83	1	22	.275
Tabor	291	26	74	7	37	.254
Lupien	320	29	80	3	18	.250
Doerr	310	28	78	6	37	.238
Conroy	50	8	13	1	3	.220
Lake	179	24	38	3	14	.212
Simmons	104	6	22	0	11	.212
Lazor	81	2	16	0	5	.198
Barna	105	13	19	2	10	.181
Metkovich	17	0	3	0	0	.176
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	307	50	93	2	34	.303
Nieman	124	14	35	0	13	.282
Holmes	314	33	85	3	18	.271
Klutts	190	7	50	0	17	.263
Workman	307	36	76	8	43	.248
Masi	107	15	25	2	14	.234
Wietelmann	264	22	61	0	24	.231
Koss	173	22	40	5	20	.231
Burns	61	5	14	1	3	.230
Ryan	221	24	50	1	15	.226
Joost	260	24	53	2	16	.199
Farrell	18	1	3	0	0	.167
Poland	85	8	11	0	7	.129

Rabbit Maranville still plays baseball with an industrial team in a Boston league.

Lord Burghley Sees Olympic Games Return

(The following story was written by Sergeant Hy Hurwitz, 29 Babson Street, Boston, Mass., a Marine Corps combat correspondent.)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC (Delayed)—A prediction that the Olympic games would be bigger and better than ever and would help bring about a better understanding among peoples was made here today by Lord David Burghley, England's famed amateur athlete and winner of the 400-meter hurdles race at the 1928 Olympic games.

Lord Burghley stopped here during a tour of the British Commonwealth of Nations in his official capacity as controller of supplies and repairs in the British Ministry of Aircraft Production.

During his three-day stay, Lord Burghley took time out from his official duties to attend a collegiate rugby match and gave out an interview. "After the war," said Lord Burghley, "sport will be a great factor in bringing people together again. Sports will continue as before, for the principles behind athletic competition remain the same."

The Olympic Games, according to Lord Burghley, held the people of the world together for a long spell and they will be instrumental in holding them together after the war. He intimated that the code of the Four Freedoms was much the same as those of the Olympic Games, where men of all creeds and colors may compete on an equal basis.

Minor League Scores

Results July 18

By the Associated Press

International League
Newark 10-5, Baltimore 4-6.
Buffalo 16-1, Rochester 6-2.
Syracuse 6-3, Jersey City 0-0.
Montreal 10-8, Toronto 3-15.

American Association
Minneapolis 8-5, Toledo 2-8.
Columbus 8-4, St. Paul 2-0.
Louisville 2-11, Kansas City 0-4.
Indianapolis 6-3, Milwaukee 3-8.

Eastern League
Elmira 3-0, Albany 6-2.
Springfield 9-4, Wilkes-Barre 6-1.
Binghamton 5-1, Utica 1-0.
Hartford 2-5, Scranton 1-4.

Southern Association
New Orleans 8-3, Nashville 4-4.
Memphis 7-4, Atlanta 0-0.
Montgomery 9-2, Little Rock 3-3.
Birmingham 4-4, Knoxville 2-3.

Pacific Coast League
Sacramento 2-3, San Francisco 0-1.
Seattle 11-4, Oakland 6-3.
Los Angeles 4-1, San Diego 3-9.
Hollywood 8-5, Portland 7-4.

Haegg Will Face Dodds In Stadium

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19 (AP)—Galloping Gunder Haegg failed to run the fastest mile in history here, so he is going to take another whirl at the distance Saturday in Boston, with better results expected.

The long legged Swede ran away from his opposition in winning Saturday in the slow time (for him) of 4:12.3. The chief competition was from Gil Dodds, his rival on the American tour.

Dodds is from Boston—and he thinks he can do better on his home grounds. The bespectacled divinity student is the American 1,500 meters, or metric mile, champion. To be whipped some 25 to 30 yards at his favorite distance ruffled the serenity of even a theological student.

"Wait until I get Haegg on my home grounds where I feel more sure of myself. I'll make him really run then," Dodds said. The pair will match strides in Harvard Stadium and the best race of the tour is forecast. The lanky Scandinavian lost his stocky American friend and rival in two-mile competition in Chicago and Los Angeles and practically coasted in the last half of their four-lap event here.

Haegg and Dodds left yesterday by plane. They enjoy air travel priorities since profits from their races go to the Army Air Forces Aid Society.

Haegg holds most of the records from 1,500 to 5,000 meters and his mile mark of 4:04.6 was bettered only recently, and by a countryman.

Arne Andersson ran a mile in Sweden in 4:02.6. Acquaintances here believe this will spur Gunder to even greater efforts. Andersson is one of the rivals he has beaten consistently.

Haegg's big goal now, therefore, is to regain his mile laurels. His try at this distance Saturday was his first since he left Sweden.

Mead Proposes Army-Navy Grid Game to Charity

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Senator Mead (D) of New York has proposed to War and Navy Department officials that the Army-Navy football game be played as a night contest this fall in either New York or Philadelphia as a part of the Treasury's war bond selling campaign.

Mead wrote Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, suggesting that the annual clash between the West Point and Annapolis service teams be arranged on a grand scale as "a morale-building spectacle."

There has been some doubt whether the game will be played at all. It now is tentatively scheduled for West Point. Last fall the clash was held at Annapolis, with attendance limited to residents of the immediate area because of transportation problems.

The New York Senator said he thought it would be a mistake either to eliminate the game or to arrange it anywhere except in a big city.

"If it were played in New York," he said, "the game could take place at night, after the rush hour is over and the transportation system can care for the crowds.

"I think it could be made a magnificent spectacle that would give the whole nation a lift," he declared.

"There is nothing like seeing the cadets and midshipmen march onto the field. The radio would carry a vivid description to all corners of the world where our boys are fighting. I know they would get a bang out of it."

Mead said the game might be made the vehicle for selling millions of dollars worth of war bonds besides providing upwards of $400,000 for Army and Navy relief purposes.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	49	28	.636	
Brooklyn	49	35	.583	3½
Pittsburgh	42	36	.538	7½
Cincinnati	40	40	.500	10½
Chicago	36	44	.450	14½
Philadelphia	36	45	.444	15
Boston	33	42	.440	15
New York	33	48	.407	18

Results July 18

Brooklyn 8, Boston 5. (11 inns.)
Boston 4, Brooklyn 4. (Incomplete.)
New York 10, Philadelphia 6.
New York 3, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 4.
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 5. (Incomplete.)

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	47	30	.610	
Washington	44	38	.537	5½
Detroit	40	37	.519	7
Chicago	38	38	.500	8½
St. Louis	38	39	.494	9
Cleveland	37	41	.474	10½
Boston	36	43	.456	12
Philadelphia	34	48	.415	15½

Results July 18

Washington 9, Boston 2.
Washington 5, Boston 4.
Detroit 12, Chicago 4.
Chicago 4, Detroit 1.
New York 7, Philadelphia 2.
New York 4, Philadelphia 3. (10 inns.)
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 10, St. Louis 7.

Lefty Gomez, released by the Yanks, Braves and Senators, never was defeated in a World Series game. He won six. In All-Star games he won three and lost one.

Pre-Overseas-Duty Furloughs Are Policy

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 19

Enlisted men will be granted a furlough before going overseas if at all possible, the War Department announced today.

The Department said its policy is to grant furloughs to men going overseas who have not had one for six months, or who have had no furlough since being called to active duty, regardless of length of service. Only limitations, the Department said, are those "imposed by urgent military necessity."

Green Warns: Cut Food Cost Or Up Wages

DETROIT, July 19 (AP)—Asserting that "America has failed to hold the line against inflation," William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, served notice today that "unless prices of food are brought down to a reasonable level," organized labor "will have no other recourse but to demand wage increases."

Mr. Green's ultimatum, in an address prepared for delivery before the convention of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, followed by less than a month a warning by Congress of Industrial Organizations President Philip Murray to a congressional committee that labor will demand scrapping of the "Little Steel" formula unless prices are rolled back.

Under the "Little Steel" formula, the Government has permitted wage increases of 15 per cent over Jan. 1, 1941, levels to offset rising living costs.

After reviewing progress on the war fronts and labor's contribution to the war production effort, Mr. Green said "there has been an almost complete lack of appreciation in our country of the corresponding need of keeping America's soldiers of production in top-notch condition."

"Our domestic war economy," he said, "has not been geared to the need of protecting the workers against the hazards of inflation and its concomitant evils. This situation is becoming more and more serious each day. Profiteers and speculators are sapping the strength of the nation's army of workers. Drastic action must be taken at once to avert a breakdown of our wartime economy."

Mr. Green called the food situation "the domestic emergency of the moment" and demanded "intelligent and orderly action . . . to assure workers and their families of a decent place to live in and enough nourishing food to eat within reach of their income."

Both the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration, he declared, "have fallen down on the job" and worrkers who "accepted food rationing cheerfully are unable now to buy the amounts allotted to them under the rationing system" because "the cost of basic foods has mounted sky-high despite the price control program."

Russian Church On Kodiak Burned

KODIAK, Alaska, July 19 (AP)—The famous Russian Greek Orthodox church of Kodiak, one of the last reminders of the Russian occupation of Alaska, was a smoking ruin yesterday, with only the Byzantine cross tower still standing.

Fire which destroyed the famous church, built shortly after Russia established the settlement of Kodiak in 1792, was discovered Saturday night.

Priceless church relics, including gifts from the late Empress Catherine of Russia, were destroyed.

Soldiers from a military post assisted in battling the flames.

Many Candidates Plan to Run In Australia's August Poll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, July 19—Australia's forthcoming election may come close to setting a record for the number of candidates involved.

This development is anticipated for the August polling despite the wartime atmosphere in which the election will be held and the "austerity" rules by which the Government has clamped down on political advertising and campaigning.

A new Liberal Democratic Party has made its appearance. It is a group which has been putting up many servicemen as candidates and which has influential backing from big business. This support is due to the fact that many industrialists have been doubtful of the chance of the United Australia Party to which they normally look for protection of their interests.

It isn't anticipated that the Liberal Democrats will win many seats [they have only recently sprung up and efforts at present have been largely confined to New South Wales] but they hope to win enough to give them a balance of power. If the anticipated minor swing toward the Government doesn't occur to give Prime Minister John Curtin an extra seat or two which will provide him with an actual party majority which he lacked in the last Parliament, a few Liberal Democrats, if elected, could be all-powerful as they could make a hard, fast bargain with the United Australia Party and the United Country Party groups as a price of support which would enable those groups to return to power.

Another factor which is increasing the number of candidates is the appearance of many independents, who hope to cash in on discontent with party machine politics they believe exists in some electorates.

Among them are many women. Lady Brookes, Melbourne society woman and wife of the former world lawn-tennis champion Sir Norman Brookes, is one of them. Lady Brookes, when the war broke out handed over her lovely Melbourne home to the Red Cross, put on blue overalls, and signed on in a munitions factory. She has done a full-time job filling cartridge cases.

Opening her campaign she declared "politically we have gone from simple truths and elementary issues. Real issues—life, death, love, work—have so overlain that their strength and simplicity of meaning have been lost."

The well-known feminist, Mrs. Jessie Street, is contesting the Sydney suburban seat. An intriguing aspect associated with her candidacy is that although she is the wife of a New South Wales Supreme Court justice and daughter-in-law of the Former Chief Justice she is regarded as typically "old school tie." She is facing the electors as an indorsed Labor candidate.

Another interesting woman candidate is Dame Enid Lyons, widow of the former Prime Minister Joseph Lyons, who has been indorsed by the United Australia Party as a candidate for one of the Tasmanian seats.

Although women have been elected to three State Parliaments, no women have yet won their way toward Canberra.

K Ration Is Army 'Lunch Box' For Meals in Arctic or Jungle

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Lunch boxes are being packed here on a world-wide scale for a family scattered over the globe. They are emergency meals for men in combat service, prepared so they will keep for months in the arctic or tropics, will take no heating up to be palatable, and will occupy about as much space as a cracker-jack box, although each contains a really "square" meal.

If preparing a lunch box for Johnny to take to school used to seem a big task, it will seem so no longer to a group of us newspaper women who visited the subsistance laboratory of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, where we saw earnest Army officers at work on the problem of putting up meals for men who get separated from their mess halls and must carry their own rations.

Their task is to prepare tasty breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners for men who may have to dip water from a puddle and who may be so situated that even the smallest fire is out of the question. What's more, the boxes must be packed so the contents will taste good to a soldier whether he is sitting on an iceberg or resting on tropical sands. The lunches must keep for many months in either tropics or arctic regions, and must come up intact after a ducking in sea water. They must be light enough to float in case of such a ducking, and sturdy enough to stand tossing around by busy soldiers.

Supper Dropped Into Water

K ration, developed at the laboratory here, answers all these demands.

One was allowed to take a ration box home to test it out and see if all that is claimed for it is true. I am convinced that it is. I dropped a box marked "supper" into a pail of water and let it float for an hour. When I took it out, the waxed surface shed water so effectively that no wiping was necessary. Opening it, I found the inside perfectly dry. But even if the water had penetrated, the food would still have been intact for each item was separately wrapped in waterproof paper.

The meal was really very good. It weighed less than a pound, yet you could call it a complete supper. With a tiny can opener, enclosed, I opened a can and found it contained a tasty meat spread, very nice on the graham crackers enclosed in another package. For a drink there was bouillon powder which dissolved readily in cold water. The instructions said it could be heated, but it was quite all right cold—much better than the "cubes" you get at the grocery. There was another kind of biscuit --a sort of cookies which the officers told us contained certain other food elements needed for a balanced meal. For desert, there was a bar of chocolate known as Ration D. This tasted like any good chocolate bar, but it behaved differently. It didn't melt when one held it closely in the hand. The reason, we were told, is that oat flour is added. That keeps it solid in extreme high-temperatures.

There were a few accessories, such as a stick of gum and a couple of lumps of sugar. Both wore uniforms—that is, they were wrapped in khaki paper instead of the usual white. "Camouflage," the officers explained. Bits of white paper left lying around could give away a man's location to the enemy. Khaki keeps secrets.

This was only one part of K ration. There is another package marked "breakfast" and a third labelled "dinner." These contain other types of food, such as combinations of cheese and bacon, and canned ham and eggs. The beverages also vary. The subsistance laboratory here has developed a remarkable synthetic lemonade powder which, when dissolved in water, produces a drink which can easily be mistaken for fresh lemonade. They have also an excellent powdered cocoa, and they make their own powdered coffee. All are soluble in cold water.

Meat for Arctic or Jungle

This K ration was devised originally for parachute troops. Co. Rohland A. Isker, officer in charge of the laboratory, worked it out here with the assistance of Dr. Ancel Keys of the University of Minnesota. It was found so good in rigid tests that the Army decided to supply it to all troops in combat.

After learning about the contents of the lunch boxes, our group was taken to different plants to see food prepared for them. At the Schultze Burch Biscuit Company we saw biscuits and crackers for the kits come off the assembly line. At the plant of Libby, McNeil & Libby we saw meat and vegetables go into a stew which was packed in cans under the vigilant eyes of Army inspectors. We also watched employees of the Wrigley Company dipping the packed boxes into melted wax for their final overseas dress.

We were introduced to dehydrated food that is shipped to mess kitchens from the Arctic Circle to the jungle. Colonel Isker and his staff of experts told us of other space-saving developments — vanilla in compressed tablet form, dehydrated Boston baked beans, cheese reduced to powder but capable of restoration to a slicing consistency, deboned meat. At Swift & Company we saw a side of beef deftly deboned by "Lefty," a young employee who is master of the new art. We were told that the deboned beef occupied only one-third as much shipping space as the whole carcass, and is much easier for cooks to use.

We left with the conviction that the Army is doing its best to give our men not only nutritious meals, as the laboratory measures nutrition, but meals as nearly as possible like those at home, whether served from a mess-kitchen or in the Army equivalent of a cracker-jack box.

Raids Cause Water Rationing In Summer-Parched Sicily

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The mounting fury of the United Nations air assault against Sicily and the resulting destruction of military targets has overshadowed another vital aspect of the Sicilian siege the effects of which may be equally decisive.

According to advices reaching London through neutral channels, Sicilian authorities have been compelled to ration water throughout the island. The air raids reportedly have completely disrupted the water supply system. The effect of water rationing in the middle of the practically rainless summer season can easily be imagined. Winter usually brings an average rainfall of 20 inches, but during the long summer months this is reduced to approximately 2 inches. The interior especially is transformed into a dustcovered and torrid, barren steppe full of mosquitoes and flies.

The economic and psychological significance of water rationing, therefore, can hardly be overestimated. In fact, the water supply question is Sicily's most vital problem.

Data on Springs

On its 25,702 square kilometers the island has approximately 4,100 springs producing a total of 32,894 litres a second. Sicily's actual water scarcity, however, is made evident by the fact that 1,293 of these springs, representing 32 per cent of the island's water sources, produce less than 0.50 litres a second

Moreover, it must be considered that not all these springs produce drinking water.

The shortage of water is further emphasized by the negligible contributions of the Sicilian "rivers." According to surveys made at Vicari, the San Leonardo River's average water capacity a second and square kilometer rises from 18 litres in January to 41.8 litres in February. Thereafter it falls to 6 litres in April, 1.4 in May, 0.5 in June and 0.1 in July, rising again to 0.3 in October and 8.1 in December. These figures are typical of those of the Sicilian rivers in general.

The effect of this inadequate water supply on Sicilian agriculture is obvious. The entire island has an agricultural and forest surface of approximately 6,000,000 acres, of which only 180,000 are completely irrigated.

Drinking Water Supply

As to drinking water for a population of over 4,000,000 persons and 1,690,000 animals, the available water supply is 0.258 litre a second and square kilometer.

Expansion of stock-farming is greatly hampered by the water scarcity. Even the existing herds suffer much from increased mortality due to lack of water. Often, moreover, they have to be slaughtered prematurely for the same reason.

With the Sicilian population growing from 2,392,000 in 1861 to over 4,000,000 in 1937, the water scarcity became more pronounced with every year. A further reason for the shrinking of the water supply was the increasing deforestation of the island.

The activities of the Fascist regime in this field have been inadequate. While tremendous sums were being spent on military installations, the opening up of new water supply sources did not keep pace with Sicily's transformation into Fascist Italy's fortified "bridgehead" facing North Africa.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—3 miles from Milford, N. J. Ideal for artist or writer; 20 acres; 2-room Penn Dutch stone house; stable. Write Box P-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WILTON, CONN.—48 miles New York, ½ mile railroad station; 10-room modern colonial; publicable private home, rent home or inn; 7 acres beautifully wooded, with stream; extremely low price due foreclosure—no brokers. Box A-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—2-family house, 2 garages, nine sized plot; $2000. Terms. Details J. Brian, 34 Oxford Rd., White Plains, N. Y.

APARTMENTS WANTED

MARRIED Chinese couple at Harvard want 5-5-room unfurnished apartment, near Harvard Square, $40-$45; references and lease; no children or pets. Call Mr. Chou, Eliot 7425, after 6 p. m. daily.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1581 Beacon St.—New, beautifully furn. single and double. One with private lavatory. Attractive detached house. Lon. 9456

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Single and double rooms; airy and spacious; private baths; overlooking Park and 16th St.; convenient to Pilgrim and Fourth Churches and transportation. 2620 Mt. Pleasant Street, N. W.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman desires furnished room, reasonable; possibly light housekeeping; in or near Bristol, Pa. P-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

COUNTRY BOARD

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H. Rest.—Recreation. Pamphlet

SUMMER BOARD WANTED

NEW JERSEY shore resort—girl 8 with Christian Scientists, 133 Hampden Rd., Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 0661-W.

PAYING GUESTS

STAMFORD, CONN.—Beautiful 30-acre estate as summer club July 1 to Aug. 31: rest, recreation and study for adults; Victory gardening; tutoring, swimming for young people; supervised play for children. Send for folder. Daycroft 4-5807.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

MOVING—LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 448 W. 130th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

OPENINGS in teaching and home department in Midwestern boarding school; sciences, mathematics, athletics; Christian Scientists. Box 37, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ENGINEER, young mechanical or chemical engineer to design construction experimental process equipment. Call or write National Research Corporation, 100 Brookline Ave., Boston. Com. 6333.

PERSONNEL MANAGER, young, aggressive Boston company now engaged in vital war work of highly technical nature requires personnel mgr., must be capable of assuming responsibility; have intelligence, personality and judgment. Box J-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BRONX, PARKCHESTER—Young couple (Christian Scientists) seek services responsible person; light housework, once weekly; references exchanged. Write Box P-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

OPPORTUNITY for young lady assistant to production and purchasing manager of Providence manufacturing concern; must be good at arithmetic, neat and accurate records, take dictation and type; splendid long-range prospect. Providence, R. I. Tel. WI 7558.

REFINED Christian Scientist to assist owner with cooking—5 to 10 adults (paying guests), at mountain home for month of August; to be treated as one of family; time for study and relaxation. Call Ger. 8838 morning or evening, 3806 Pulaski Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A MAN of exceptional ability wishes to make connection as manager of a high-class hotel. Reply Box S-2, Suite 815, 625 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FOR LEGAL Stenographic or Secretarial Work anywhere in U. S. Employed, but wish greater opportunity for advancement. Apt. 1, 905 Summit Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

PRACTICAL NURSE, Christian Scientist, offers services. Write Box V-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-stenographer; 25, pleasing personality, conscientious worker, rapid dictation, typing; last varied experience Christian Scientist, 3 years in N. Y. C. MO. 2-3800 (43-A), or write 43-A 336 W. 113th St., N. Y. C.

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER 33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C. Rm. 1010 Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1100 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE MASS. TRO. 0300

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

WARDROBE TRUNK, double door wardrobe with drawer. Call Saturday afternoon. HARVEY FROST, 77 Avon St., Somerville, Mass.

SHIRT REPAIRING

ZIMMERMAN SHIRT HOSPITAL, 4219 55th St., Woodside, L. I.—Bring or send shirts; made like new; expert work.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rate above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	12c	25c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, Classified Advertising Rates and Information to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen Room 208 Wash. Street, Boston
LAF 3097

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC. 5 Bromfield Street LIB 3913

RUG CLEANING

RUGS MOTHPROOF STORAGE AT A MONTHLY RATE
Expert Cleaning and Repairing. Express Paid One Way on Out-of-Town Orders.
ADAMS & SWETT 120 Kemble St. Boston Hig 4100

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Carpets — Cleaned — Repaired
Stored — Insured — Est. 1908.
M. H. Soukhigian, Cooley Sq., Boston, Ken 2747.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather

YARNS

KNITTING YARNS
100% Wool. Mail Orders Filled
HANLEY COMPANY Perge Village, Mass.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6878 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Butler's Inc.
Stationers
Greeting Cards, Stationery, Books, Pen and Pencil Sets, School Supplies
413 Market St., Wilmington, Del. Phone 1345

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES MEATS VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts. Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-09 MARKET STREET

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Executive 4578 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Pleasantry Tea Room
DINNERS
Week Days 5 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 3 P. M.
5164 Mt. Pleasant Street N. W.

MABEL HARRELL HAIRDRESSER
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2126

HENRI & ROBERT Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1627 K Street, N. W.
and 2645 Conn. Ave., N. W.

SWISS CHALET
Home Style Foods Well Cooked
Only Choice Meats Served
Orders to take out
2138½ Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. ME 1882

Broomley's
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

Maine

AUBURN

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0066, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MAINE

BANGOR (Continued)

Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
44 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LEWISTON

For smart durability choose
Stroock COATS
HATS by KNOX
Both exclusively with us in Lewiston
WARD'S
WARD BROS.
72 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
177 Main Street Lewiston, Maine

USE COUPON 18
to buy quality shoes at
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine
Stores also at Portland, Augusta, Rumford

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-7704, Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIAMOND RINGS
Mounted with individual care and selection of settings—our recognized standards of quality will assure you of satisfaction.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jeweler Since 1851

You've Done Your Bit—Now Do Your Best!
Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps. Buy regularly from your store, bank or post office.
Owen Moore's
Portland Maine

A timely showing of colorful, decorative jugs, vases and newest designed pieces in China, Glass and Pottery; to delight Garden Club members and lovers of the beautiful and artistic—in flowers.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
Jewelers—Diamond Merchants
521 Congress Street, Portland, Maine

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
131 Preble Street Phone 2-8794
PORTLAND, MAINE

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, MEATS, *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

NewHampshire

CONCORD

Summer Costume Jewelry
Nothing like a bit of costume jewelry to transform the office dress into a sparkler for dates!
HARRY G. EMMONS

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT
JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grade A Guernsey Milk
FRESH EGGS
ROBERT L. STILSON
130 Clinton Street Tel. 3274-W

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50 TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

DOVER

HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 383-M
412 Central Ave. On the Bridge
Open 6 a. m. to 1 a. m.
FRIED CLAMS A SPECIALTY

SAVOIE SILK SHOP
Girdle by "HaW"
Morrill Bldg. Tel. 1780
Experienced Corsetiere

LACONIA

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE
When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
857 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN—MARMON
Latest models for both ladies and gents
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

MANCHESTER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire Store, Inc.
Hardware and Household Supplies
If it is to be had, we have it.
42 MASSABESIC STREET

The Best Milk for All
Call 1637-J
Deliveries Every Other Day
PORTER'S MILK AND CREAM
South River Rd. Bedford, N. H.

GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
Watches—Jewelry
Silverware—Pens and Pencil Sets
Expert Repairing of All Kinds
Your Dependable Jeweler
926 ELM STREET

Books — Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Send Flowers
They are always appreciated
Phone 1361 given special attention
Stache Florist
633 SECOND STREET

Now is the time to buy your
Pariseau Fur Coat
for next winter and winters to come
Charge, Budget or Lay-away
PARISEAU'S
Meats---Fish---Vegetables
Canned Goods---Bakery
Buy Quality Groceries and Meats With Your Points
PHONE 2130
R. HECKER & CO.
191 DOUGLAS STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3830-W

NASHUA

SPEARE'S NASHUA, N. H.
Exclusive Distributors of
ELIZABETH ARDEN TOILETRIES
in Nashua, N. H.
Try Arden's Velva Lee Film 1.00 and 2.00

Have an Individual Coiffure Created by
ISIDORE
Your Hair Stylist
48 Main Street Tel. 963

GABY'S
Exclusive Shoppe
Millinery
85 West Pearl Street Nashua, N. H.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date DEPARTMENT STORE
225-227 THAMES STREET

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 8658

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
reliable service
223 North Payne Street Alex. 0060

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Ford Kerby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam. Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

Your Best Buy in July
WAR STAMPS and BONDS
We Sell Them
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER

BIBEE'S BUY BONDS & STAMPS
Also Fresh Meats and Vegetables

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

HUELLER'S
"Clothes That Put the Man Across"
Newport News Virginia

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Dial 60186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

O. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
734 WEST 21ST STREET PHONE 22389

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKELEY 9114

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909

ROANOKE

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

BIBEE'S SUPER MARKET
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

Look to
Pugh's
for Smart Summer Apparel
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
37 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
Now showing a complete line of Silks and Cottons for summer wear.
101 W. Campbell Ave. Dial 6203

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

NU-WAY
Dry Cleaning
1335 E. Wash. St. Phone 23-113
SANITONE

HUNTINGTON

JULY CLEARANCE
of all summer apparel
at
The Style Shop
Cor. 10th St. & 4th Ave.

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
1013 FOURTH AVENUE

O. J. MORRISON Department Store
For Dependable Values
831 Fourth Avenue
Huntington, West Virginia

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel
Millinery

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4396, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 3-4815

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
Garden Supplies
All kinds of aids for spring gardening.
JAPALAC PAINT
W. A. RANKIN, LTD.
Phone 2-4241 410-416 Bank Street

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1863 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

All Makes Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
We Service Office Supplies
48½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST., E.
EL. 8071

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W
(Just East of St. George St.)

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans.
Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage
HEDGES THE MOVER
806-8 Mount Pleasant Road MAyfair 4439
Reference Imperial Bank

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg Limited
1434 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Crossword Quiz Answers

I	S	A	A	C			
S		P		N		S	
P	L	A	N	I	S	H	
A	A	R		M	O	A	
I	C	E	L	A	N	D	
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T	A	P	P	I	N	G	
E		L		E		E	
		F	E	R	R	Y	

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9207 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens,
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

COAL
FUEL OIL
COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★ DOllard 4601

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued from previous page)

Of Course You're Buying Only What You Need!

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Wide World

"How Large Are They?"

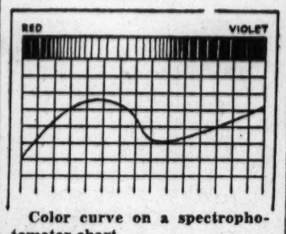
A young lady enters a diner which advertises "whaleburgers" as a treat for its patrons. This novelty recently introduced to Eureka, Calif., residents is displacing the scarce hamburger.

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Electronic Instrument Can Distinguish Between 2,000,000 Colors?

We are all familiar with incidents, real or fictitious, of the inefficiency of mere man when it comes to obtaining a spool of thread to match a sample of fabric furnished by friend wife.

Even in the army and in industry, the matching of colors through the use of colored chips or samples has been far from perfectly satisfactory. Chips and samples may fade under different temperatures or handling conditions, and consequently cannot be relied upon to give the same shade of color.



Color curve on a spectrophotometer chart.

This difficulty seems to have been met by an electronic device bearing the rather imposing name of "recording photoelectric spectrophotometer" which can distinguish between 2,000,000 different shades of color.

In using this instrument, a sample of the color to be studied is placed before the eyepiece of the device and scanned, in rotation, by the entire range of spectrum colors, from deepest violet to deepest red.

The proportion of each color which the sample transmits or reflects (depending on whether the material is translucent or opaque) falls on an "electric eye" or photoelectric tube. Light falling on the tube produces an electric current, and the current produced is amplified to operate a tiny motor that moves a pen across a specially prepared chart, drawing a curved line as shown in the accompanying sketch.

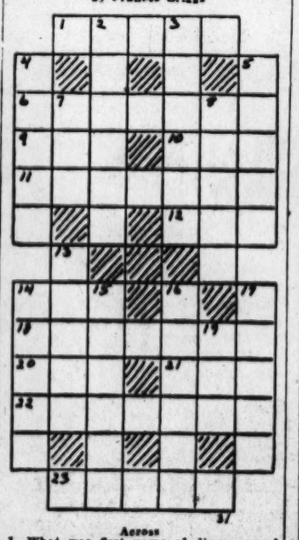
If two samples produce identical curves when tested by the spectrophotometer, the colors will match perfectly when viewed under any lighting condition.

Spectrophotometric studies are "going to war" in the standardization of camouflage colors, studies of color characteristics of luminescent materials, and the measurement of light transmission and reflection of transparent plastics. The latter studies are useful in determining the effect of weathering and of tropic exposure on the light transmission or reflection of plastic windows and turrets in military aircraft.

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What was first name of discoverer of law of gravity?
6—Term "philanthrobbers" should remind you of novel about what Sinclair Lewis character?
9—What is third largest river in Switzerland?
10—What is an extinct New Zealand bird?
11—Where is Reykjavik?
13—To be situated.
14—Would you expect Igor Gorin to run, hum, or fly?
18—Where is the Cahaba River?
20—Baronet's title.
21—Through.
23—Poe's raven announces his presence by doing what?
25—What was Charon's river craft in mythology?

Down
2—What are duplicate parts, as to replace breakages, etc.?
3—Constant Troyon liked to paint what (sing.)?
4—Canary Islands belong to what country?
5—What is a spot not exposed to sunlight?
7—What is a resinous substance secreted by a scale insect?
8—Pertaining to sound waves.
12—What was first name of author of "Battle Hymn of the Republic"?
14—Waste is said to be made by what?
15—Who is the spinster detective created by Agatha Christie?
16—What was a two-edged sword used for fencing in 16th and 17th centuries?
17—What was Cleopatra's river craft?
19—Adult males.
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Strategy on the Farm

A Vermont farmer was plowing a field with one horse, but he was yelling "Giddap, Jack. Giddap, Jerry. Giddap, Casey. Giddap, Cromwell."

A stranger passing by asked, "How many names does your horse have?"

"Oh," said the farmer, "his name is Jack, but he doesn't know his own strength. So, I put blinders on him and yell all those other names. He thinks he has other horses helping him."—Fairfield (Texas) Recorder.

Washington's FFS

Next time you're in Washington, call up the War Department and ask for Extension 6734. If you do, and if we have been correctly informed, you will hear a subdued voice murmuring, "Frustrated Freight Section." On second thought, though, we'd guess you'd better let them alone.—The New Yorker.

Now We Know

"What is the Mason-Dixon line?"

"It's the division between 'you all' and 'youse-guys'!"—Bestovall News.

Just for Fun

Reamer Keller

"We did away with our guest room."

A Verse for Today . . .

The Spirit of the LORD spake by me, and his word was in my tongue.
—II SAM. 23:2

Automobile Patents

More than one-fifth of all the patents issued since the inauguration of the U. S. patent system are concerned with the automobile.

Brevities

Wall Street Journal: Newest gag about the War Department's huge Pentagon building is that civilians working there will demand portal-to-portal pay.

Detroit News: A terrible thing, the blockbuster. It puts a Ruhr factory as completely out of commission as an unbombed American laundry.

Milwaukee Journal: On a new counterfeit $10 bill Hamilton wears a puzzled look. Whereas, on the genuine, Alex isn't even thinking about the public debt.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Creyssel, Paul (pôl krā'-sĕl')—Vichy Secretary General for Propaganda.

Farrell, Gen. Edelmiro (ā'-thĕl-mē'-rō făr-rĕl')—Minister of War in Argentina's new government.

Gilbert, Col. Alberto (ăl-bĕr'-tō hĕl-bĕrt')—Minister of the Interior in Argentina's new government.

Munda (mōōn'-dä)—Air base in the Pacific, New Georgia Islands.

Pleven, René (rē-nā' plē'-vĕn')—Minister of Colonies in the cabinet of the French Committee for National Liberation.

Storni, Rear-Admiral Segundo (sā-gōōn'-dō stōr'-nē)—Minister of Foreign Relations in Argentina's new government.

Tixier, Adrien (ā'-drē'-ăn' tēk'-syā')—Minister of Labor and Social Affairs in the cabinet of the French Committee for National Liberation.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Gela (jā'-lä)—Airfield on the southwestern coast of Sicily.

Pachino (pä-kē'-nō)—Airfield on the southwestern coast of Sicily.

Pozzallo (pōt-säl'-lō)—Site of an important air base on the south coast of Sicily.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=s in azure.

Wide World

"Is It Much Cooler Up There?"

"Miss Boo," one-and-one-half-pound fox terrier, questions her tall friend "Jerry," 133-pound Great Dane. The dogs are mascots at Fort Wright, Wash.

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DEPA OF SANITA
WHAM
BANG
BUT YOU SAID YOU'D REPAIR THE GARBAGE CAN FOR 50¢--THAT'S ALL I'LL PAY!
BUT MADAME, THAT IS NO LONGER A GARBAGE CAN --THAT IS NO LONGER EVEN A CAN-- THAT IS NOW -WELL, I'D HATE TO TELL YOU
THIS ONE WAS JUST FIXED, SO PUT ONLY THE BEST-LOOKING LEAVINGS IN IT
LIKE ARTICHOKE PETALS & LOBSTER CLAWS --- POTATO PEELING & CHEAP TRASH GOES IN THIS ONE
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*In the Next Room*

BY LE PELLEY

SHHH -- THEY'RE COMING IN NOW -- THEY'VE MET THREE OTHER MEN --
I WISH I COULD MAKE MYSELF LOOK MORE LIKE THE SIDE OF A WALL...
YOU DO PRETTY WELL...
THEY'RE GOING INTO THE NEXT ROOM --
LISTEN... MAYBE WE CAN HEAR WHAT THEY SAY --
STEP IN HERE... WE'LL GO OVER THE PLANS --
YES -- THE SOONER THE BETTER
HAVE YOU THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE HARBOR ?
NO... AND THAT REMINDS ME -- THERE IS ANOTHER SMALL ITEM...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Don't Hesitate a Second on My Account!*

BY RODGERS

"Well! You have a lot of nerve!" I told the crow I discovered hiding in the scarecrow's pocket--
"Go on! Beat it! Get away from here!" I barked--
"You don't suppose I've enjoyed being cooped up in this stuffy old pocket, do you?" said the crow--
"I'd fly away in a second, if I only could!" he croaked--
"Well, don't let me stop you!" I told him--

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aunt Matilda "Holds the Line"*

BY THE HAGERS

"Dear Aunt, you find more things to do! You work day shifts and night shifts, too.
And, furthermore, you never seek To cut it to a five-day week.
For over-time, you never say That you should draw down double pay."
"Work brings such dividends of joy, When done for those we love, my boy!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Roofless, Wall-less "Fortress"

Nazi propaganda has been feeding the world a name, "Festung Europa," designed to suggest that Europe is an impregnable stronghold. In America and Britain many persons thoughtlessly give English wings to the suggestion by speaking of Fortress Europe. Sicily should have punctured that concept. The Russian success in punching holes in the German line should shatter what has not been exploded by Allied bombing.

The Axis may have made desperate efforts to build a wall around Europe. Canadian losses at Dieppe showed that invasion could be costly. But perhaps Dieppe has held Allied thought too much in thrall. Simple common sense indicates what a Herculean task it would be to fortify the thousands of miles of perimeter the Axis must now defend. Or to mobilize in the right spot or spots the forces to hold every point which the Allies may attack with concentrated power and the surprise their control of sea and air makes possible.

The worries that Hitler must have are well illustrated by the latest Russian successes. For the Nazis cannot be sure where the Red Army will strike along the 1,500-mile eastern front. In this case it withstood the German drive around Belgorod and then struck suddenly north of Orel, one of the Nazi defense keys which have been given another fancy name, "hedgehogs." By this blow just beyond the zone of the Nazi attack, the Russians threw it off balance, drawing to the side strength intended for the center.

There is as yet no indication that Marshal Timoshenko has scored a breakthrough which will crack the whole Nazi line. But he has seized the invaluable initiative. And the Russians' counterattack indicates that they are gathering the strength which will eventually flood across German defenses.

Certainly both the relative ease of the initial landings and the continued successes of the Allies in Sicily bespeak a power which will render any Nazi "Maginot Lines" futile and which must be feeding the hopes—and will to revolt—of a dozen nations within the so-called "fortress." Possibly even plainer than the lack of walls is the absence of a roof for Hitler's "Festung." The RAF battering of Aachen and the American pounding of Naples with 500 planes—biggest American air fleet yet reported—are only the more spectacular recent evidences of the Luftwaffe's inability to guard Europe.

Of course brilliant planning, hard work and gallant action will be called for in any new offensives. But both in the east and the west the Allies have shown that they possess those requisites for breaching Axis defenses—which have neither the moral nor material attributes of impregnability.

Oil Improvement in East

At the moment the "Big Inch" oil pipeline is completed to the East, and Secretary Ickes announces that equalized rationing from the Rockies to the Atlantic will shortly be effected, and Price Administrator Brown says the ban on pleasure driving will soon be lifted—at this happy moment the Petroleum Industry War Council gloomily warns of a shortage in over-all gasoline production. No longer, says the industry, is it only a matter of transportation, it is now a question of supply.

Military requirements amounting to more than 25 per cent of total production, the reduction in drilling, and the fact that manufacture of aviation gasoline ties up plant facilities for longer periods all combine to conjure this darker production picture.

However, Americans dependent upon the industry for gasoline and for fuel oil shouldn't become too discouraged over the prospect. Solving one problem to meet another is progress, and no one can deny that American enterprise, both at governmental and industrial levels, has overcome an enormous problem in the transportation factor. The job of finding new reserves of petroleum and new facilities for refining is not insuperable.

Opening of the Mediterranean frees the great fields of the Middle East for supply in that quarter. The Latin-American fields are contributing to the European theater. Moreover, some of the American producers' pessimism can probably be attributed to their desire for higher crude prices, which the industry asserts are needed to encourage greater domestic production.

In the meantime, the preponderance of signs still indicates early and material improvement of gasoline and oil supplies in the Eastern United States.

The Isolationists' Fears

Probably no one, in or out of the Republican Party, takes seriously the proposal to enter Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, in the race for the Presidential nomination—possibly not even the Colonel himself. Nor is it likely that even Republicans take seriously the statement of the Chicago publisher that "as things stand now, any Republican nominee except Willkie can beat Roosevelt." An analysis of the McCormick position may throw much light upon the shades of meaning in that statement.

First of all, everyone in America knows that winning the war and winning the peace thereafter constitute the greatest task before the Nation. Moreover, practically every voter understands that the President and Mr. Willkie see practically eye to eye in this matter. Since great factfinding organizations like the Gallup poll have ascertained that more than three-fourths of the people of the United States favor active American participation in a worldwide organization to keep the peace, it must be deduced that the majority of voters and delegates to national conventions feel the same way about it.

Nominating a Republican liberal who believes wholeheartedly in the United Nations program for world co-operation would largely remove the international issue. Such a nomination would leave the election of 1944 to be fought out on domestic issues alone—on which, indeed, there is plenty of difference of opinion. That, of course, would leave the isolationists with no place to go. Possibly this explains why Colonel McCormick and his Tribune are so eager to prevent the nomination of Wendell Willkie.

The Test in Italy

Every friend of the Italian people, every anti-Fascist, every critic of the State Department's policy in Vichy, Spain and French Africa, will be watching the debut of Amgot as if the future of the war depended on it. And the future of the peace as well. The actions of this new Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory will show whether the lessons of Vichy and Algiers have been learned. And it can be said that Amgot has started out promisingly.

At least the promise of its published aims is a hopeful one. The Fascist Party and all its affiliated organizations are being dissolved. The potential de Gaulle-Giraud conflict which will have to be faced in every occupied area—in Italy it will be a choice between the conservative semi-Fascists and the underground anti-Fascist leaders—has been postponed in the name of military necessity. The leadership of Amgot promises to oust "active members of the Fascist Party" from their public posts. The more general aim is declared to be the deliverance of the Italian people from the Fascist regime.

So far so good.

But it might as well be recognized that a statement of intention is one thing, and the detailed actions of Amgot another. Everything depends upon what "active Fascists" are removed from their positions. There is a tremendous gap between ousting a few active party members and the expressed aim of delivering the people from Fascism. A few ringleaders can be removed from a town or city and the Fascist system remain virtually intact.

That system is a coalition of conservative middle-class and upper-class groups, allied to a certain Fascist element among the workers, whose aim is to control political and economic power for themselves, and to purge out every liberal element which would challenge them. This is both a Fascist system and a Fascist mentality, and its roots have more than twenty years of growth deep into Italian individual and public life.

As leading anti-Fascists such as Gaetano Salvemini have pointed out, the conflict between Fascism and liberalism cannot really be postponed, no matter how much we would like to do so under the name of military necessity. The moment Amgot enters an occupied town it must deal with the mayor, the school teacher, the police, the "right people," who may profess to be weary of Mussolini while still being the servants of the Fascist mentality and system. If they are allowed to consolidate their power under Amgot, who shall say that any election can really be free in a country where the courage and spark of freedom has been bleached out of the people far more effectively than anyone on the outside can realize?

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

A Friendly Suggestion To Organized Labor

It has long been obvious that management has done a much more competent job of educating the public to appreciate the value of its service than has labor. Employers have recognized the importance of getting their story over to the great middle class, the consumers, whose representatives have the largest voice in the national government. The unions have had the same opportunity, but it has been neglected.

They must have a story to tell also, of their rise, their achievements, and their place in American life; but so far they have made no comprehensive effort to encourage a better public understanding of their purpose and their problems. That they need better public relations is apparent in the widespread bitterness over current strikes and wage disagreements. Assuming that there are acceptable reasons for labor's demands, the fact remains that the public at large has heard little about them from labor.

It is suggested that organized labor pool its resources and hire a capable advertising agency to plan a campaign of education which would, without heat or prejudice, sell its value to the American people. It will necessitate a new approach for American labor; it will mean encouraging its members to see the good as well as the bad features of management, and hence to understand better their own responsibility to management and to the consuming public.

If employers can put their public relations message in paid newspaper and magazine advertising in a calm and convincing way, so can labor unions. Advertising is a means of enlightenment. Why not use it?

Boston — F. S.

"To Wipe Out an Old Injustice"

All true friends of China should know that there is grave danger that the bill to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act will not be passed. This bill would:

1. Repeal Chinese exclusion.
2. Put Chinese immigration on a quota basis.
3. Permit Chinese to become American citizens.

The forces opposing this bill are well organized, articulate, and active. Should this bill fail to pass, Japan will continue to have a propaganda weapon with which to fight us.

Let's make our protestations of friendship for China real. Suggested action would be:

1. Write or telegraph to members of Congress to vote to repeal the Exclusion Act.
2. Make personal interviews or write letters to friends, urging them to aid in the passing of this repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

Let us act immediately to wipe out an old injustice.

Wellesley, Mass. — "OLD CHINA HAND"

A Los Angeleno's Theory

"Race prejudice" and "race hatred" are ugly phrases that have crept into many of the stories about Los Angeles's zoot-suiters. We native Californians chuckled at the absurdity of thinking that this land of equal opportunity and equal rights should ever have a "race problem." Then, as newspapers continued to stress the "race aspects," and eastern magazines took up the cry, we were puzzled, perhaps a bit worried and confused by it all.

Dominguez, Alvarez, Biscailuz—many "first family" names like these are a precious part of early California lore. That liberal Southern California should ever have a "race problem" was unthinkable to us natives.

What was it all about? Some of us, at least, are beginning to understand. At least we think we do.

From the South, from the East, from the Middle West, service boys have poured into Southern California for training. Our easy-going, big-happy-family ways of getting along together were strange to some of these newcomers.

In one form or another, Southern California has always had its zoot-suit faddists, its underprivileged, its itinerant worker problems. But race problems? Perish the thought!

Los Angeles — MAYNARD ANGEL

A Critic of Congress

In the Wide Horizon column recently you printed a portion of an address by Dr. Carl Ackerman of the Columbia School of Journalism. Dr. Ackerman brings up a point of democratic worth, the privilege the public has of expressing opinions in letters to newspaper editors. I agree 100 per cent.

I cannot see how Dr. Ackerman can be so blind to the nature of the evils causing our food problems. He condemns the evils of bureaucracy but completely overlooks the nullifying effects of recent Congressional legislation on the work of Government agencies. We feel with the soldier's mother we are entitled to our Sunday chicken, but Congress is paving the way for more such sad incidents when selfish blocs sabotage the President's hold-the-line anti-inflation program.

If we seem to be losing the war in Washington, as Dr. Ackerman implies, then as an eyewitness, I can convict as guilty these pressure groups in our legislative branch.

New York — (MRS.) BURTON PERRY

No "Super-State"

The discussion about what kind of peace we shall have after the war is becoming more and more a living issue.

The so-called super-state which implies the merging of the individual characteristics of the individual nations into a kind of glorified melting pot, each nation giving up something for the general good, seems to be a popular conception. But such a plan involves too much sacrifice on our part in America. I prefer that we save our Constitution intact. And that a strong league be formed, with sufficient flexibility to permit of national life as each of the victorious nations have known it, and at the same time, be welded together in strong, vibrant and effective control over any nation or nations that are inclined to repeat the aggressions that Germany and Italy have made in the past.

Marquette, Mich. — ARTHUR J. RICHARDSON

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

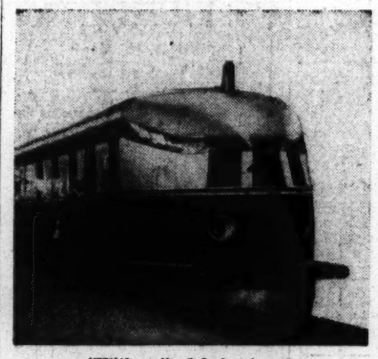
Four Fronts

The Luftwaffe may be a bit battered—
The Wehrmacht over-burdened—
ENDLESS FRONTIERS TO DEFEND
And the U-boats on the run—
But this fellow is still going strong—
NAZI PROPAGANDA

Hamburg Never Liked Nazis

Hamburg, heavily battered by the RAF nearly 100 times and the home of many anti-Nazis, might become a seat of internal revolt before the war ends. Food riots broke out there a year ago, and it may be recalled that the great city on the Elbe, chief port of Germany, raised the red flag in November, 1918, before the Armistice was signed. Its waterfront was the chief anvil on which rebellion was forged. Jan Valtin, who should know as well as anybody, referred to Hamburg as "the reddest city in Germany."

In the spring of 1937, four years after Hitler's catastrophic rise to power, I visited Hamburg and stayed in a small hostelry never patronized by American tourists. In Berlin, buxom Hermann Göring had just married buxom Emmy Sonnemann, who came of a humble Hamburg family, and the Elbe port was tremendously interested in the affair. A portion of the city, socially speaking, was very bitter, too, feeling that the vast showy wedding in the capital's Lutheran cathedral was not at all consonant with the high pretensions of the Nazis to a program of social reforms. Hamburg was the only city where I personally heard bitter talk against the Nazi regime in 1937, but I certainly heard it there. Even a drudge of a *Zimmermädchen*, waking me and serving me breakfast before dawn one morning when I had to make an early start, unburdened her soul to me, a total stranger. "It's disgusting," she sputtered with reckless heat, "*abscheulich*, the way these greedy rulers rob us in every way to get money for their pompous shows in Berlin."



"With spiked helmet and waxed mustache."

* * *

In the autumn of 1941, I met a young German in Lima, capital of Peru, and spent the better part of a day with him. He finally grew confidential and said in a low voice, "I am known as a good Nazi here. I do everything they tell me, though I still take one big risk. I haven't yet given up going to my dentist, who is a Jew. I suppose I may lose my job on account of that."

"Do you mean that you don't accept the Nazi doctrines of race?" I queried.

He looked about to make sure that no one else was within earshot. "You see," he explained, "I'm from Hamburg. Very few of us in Hamburg take that hocus-pocus seriously. We think it is cruel and unfair just as you do. Hamburg has suffered too much to bother about racial distinctions."

* * *

A railway train which was (and possibly is) unique in the world was called *Der fliegende Hamburger* and rushed daily between Berlin and Hamburg at a regular sustained speed of 100 miles an hour. I well recall its curious electric engine with a peculiarly sly "face"—under a typical spiked Prussian helmet—including among its features two eyes, an aquiline nose, a neatly waxed mustache, an odd button mouth, and even a tongue tip showing between the lips. I recall also a big speedometer conspicuously placed in the buffet car showing passengers at all times the exact speed of the train. Except for a few points along the route where it was necessary to slow down a bit, the needle pointed steadily to 160, meaning 160 kilometers, which equals 100 miles.

The "Flying Hamburger" was a symbol of mighty modern Germany, but on the occasion when I used this train I had not been two hours in the port city before I saw and heard quite a different symbol of Germany's essential strength. In the Sankt Georgis Kirche, Bach's "Passion According to St. John" was sung and played—by people of Hamburg—with magnificent artistry as well as reverence, and I was one stray member (lured thither by a poster) of a large congregation which sat, on a week-day afternoon, enthralled by its beauty. This performance seemed to me almost a phenomenon amid the tense, screaming, aggressive currents of Hitler's march against humanity. Perhaps it could only have occurred with full success in Hamburg, which even then looked with some disdain and suspicion upon the upstart's lurid rise. Even then, I think, before the Great Storm had fully gathered, the city on the Elbe was the hearth of hope for a better Germany after this hurricane of madness shall have blown itself out.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

Mirror of World Opinion

"Week-End Fever"

While Middle Westerners are receiving hints from Washington of drastic curtailment of the use of their cars so that more gasoline will be available for seriously distressed Easterners, it seems that too many people in the latter section of the country are "chiseling" and wasting gasoline. According to the Associated Press, the OPA chief in New York City district "said that drivers of nearly half of 10,000 automobiles stopped last week end produced doctors' certificates stating their driving was for health."

This "week-end fever," as the OPA official describes the ailment for which the purported remedy is gasoline use on the streets and highways, has the earmarks of a particularly intolerable racket. The implication is that not only wasteful pleasure drivers but many physicians are conniving for violation of the ban on pleasure driving. Medical organizations claiming responsibility for professional ethics might well take positive action to help the OPA stamp out "week-end fever."—*South Bend* (Ind.) *Tribune*.

The Wide Horizon

Prospectors on the Trail

By Fergus Hoffman

DAWSON CREEK, B. C.

Spurred by the United Nations' demands for vital war metals, the Alaska Military Highway has been opened to Canadian prospectors who already are trucking northward in search of strategic deposits of tungsten, mercury, chrome, mica, berylium, and quartz crystals. The military highway remains closed to casual civilian traffic but all possible co-operation is being extended to the men who are seeking materials for the war machine.

Through an arrangement between the United States Army's Northwest Service Command and the Canadian Department of Mines and Resources, bona fide prospectors are permitted to travel along the highway to the points where they branch off into the unmapped wilderness by pack train or airplane. Applicants for travel permits must supply proof to the Canadian department that they are experienced prospectors and have sufficient financial backing so that they will not need to depend upon the highway camps for either food or transportation.

The influx of prospectors, most of whom are backed by the larger mining companies and travel in well-equipped parties, is being accompanied by other northward treks from Vancouver. Large geologic survey parties have gone into northern British Columbia by way of Wrangell, Alaska, traveling up the Stikine River to Telegraph Creek, B. C., while other parties have taken the interior land route and plunged into the wilderness from Prince George, B. C.

* * *

"If the southern half of British Columbia has produced $1,900,000,000 in minerals since mining started here, the northern half should do at least as well," one company declared as it announced departure of an investigating party to spend the summer in the North.

The interest displayed by both Canadian and American mining companies in the untapped resources of northern Canada is one of the most immediate manifestations of the expansion which many postwar planners expect throughout the north country after the war. With several joint committees of Canadians and Americans already at work on long-range development programs which will stimulate Alaska, the Yukon and northern British Columbia, it can already be said that the Alaska Military Highway has begun to pay dividends. Inaccessible until now, the known deposits of precious and industrial ores and the still unlocated deposits which are expected to prove far greater in size and wealth are being and will be prepared for utilization as fast as possible.

Some link roads already have been built to join mineral areas with the highway, while development of Canada's Mackenzie River waterways, necessitated by war demands, has provided still another outlet for the great continental storehouse which hitherto has been largely the domain of the migrant Indians and the itinerant white trappers and traders.

* * *

As pointed out by a Canadian official who knows as much about the resources of the vast highway area as anyone, "You can bet your bottom dollar that a new era has arrived north of the railheads, son! There's everything you can think of, up there in the mountains and valleys and forests. Everything except maps, that is, and we'll have those as soon as anybody has time to stop and draw them."

But while the cartographers wait to fill in the blank areas, the prospectors are laying the groundwork. Many mountain outcroppings, sighted from survey airplanes, this summer are the objectives of overland parties which are pushing forward day after day from valley camp to mountain ridge and over and down again, on through the land where new frontiers loom always just a pace beyond each day's breakfast fire.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

"An Unprincipled Tyrant"

That Bonaparte is an unprincipled tyrant, who is deluging the continent of Europe with blood, there is not a single human being who does not see. . . . Is it then become criminal, the moral wish that the torrents of blood this man is shedding in Europe, the sufferings of so many human beings, good as ourselves, on whose necks he is trampling, the burnings of ancient cities, devastations of great countries, the destruction of law and order, and demoralization of the world, should be arrested, even if it should place our peace a little further distant?—THOMAS JEFFERSON in a letter to Thomas Leipen, Jan. 1, 1814.

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